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SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

BY HOVEY & DAVIES.] SANTA FE, N. M., JANUARY 1, 1847. [VOL. I.—NUMBER 16.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

THE REPUBLICAN will be published every Friday, at the Low PRICE of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1,50 per Square of TEN LINES or less, for one insertion, and $1,00, for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion.

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, AGENT.

Ind. Exp. will copy and send bill to this Office.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,

Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c., and will be happy to wait upon all, who call.

November 1st, 1847.—6y8n.

Provisision Warehouse.

J. M. CHARREVILLE, *Agent,*

WILL OPEN on Monday next, in the store opposite to Mr. Coleman's corner, the best assortment of Provisions and Groceries ever before offered in Santa Fe, which he will sell by the quantity or at retail at regular market prices for CASH. His stock consists in part of 10 sacks coffee, 20 1-4 chests tea, 2000 lbs sugar, 2000 lbs butter, 2000 lbs cheese, 300 lbs honey, 100 gallons molasses, 500 gallons whiskey, 200 gallons cogniac brandy, 20 doze Champagne, 500 boxes sardines, 50 boxes raisins, 1000 lbs saleratus, 20 bbls crackers, 110 gross playing cards, mackerel, chewing tobacco smoking do., regalia and principe cigars, candles soap, blacking, dried apples, dried peaches, pickles catsup, pepper sauce, chocolate, ground pepper, allspice, ginger, tinware tumblers, skillets, powder, lead, soda, tin, lemon syrup, claret wine, deer skins, Spanish blankets, cloths hair and tooth brushes and combs, hats, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c. &c.

Santa Fe, Nov. 20, 1847.

Bar Room, Groceries, &c.

HARTLEY & POWERS,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. have, in connection with their establishment, opened a Saloon, in which can be had all kinds of Liquors, Hot Whiskey Punch, Tom & Jerry, Rum Punch, Refreshments, oyster suppers, Sardines, and every thing that may be found in a saloon served up in the best style.

ALSO,

They have a good superior Liquors at wholesale and retail, and Groceries.

They have purchased a large and extensive assortment of clothing—All of which they only ask the public to call and examine to satisfy them that is offered cheap.

Santa Fe, November 13, 1847.

Hartley & Powers,

South side of the Plaza,

No. 12, Main street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and customers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE. Also

Brown Domestics, Black & Blue Satinets,
Bleached do do do Cassimers
Blue Drillings Blue Janes,
Tickings Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs
French, Engl & Am. Fancy Prints
Scarlet Cloths Cotton & Silk Hdkfs,
Black & Blue Cloths Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots Muslins Laces &c &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El Passo Wines equal to any in Santa Fe.

HARDWARE &c. all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself.

Santa Fe, oct. 5th, 1847.

P. R. Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

HAS on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for this market,—Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints;
Satinets;
Cotton Pant Stuff;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached, Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.

Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENJ. F. COONS.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, East side of the Plaza.

THE above Firm are now opening a large and full assortment of goods at the House formerly occupied by Del Gordo, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Casting, Shovels and Tongs, Blankets, Fancy articles, Gloves, Hosiery, ladies kid gloves, trimmings for clothing of all kinds, tobacco, a superior article, of Virginia, nails of different kinds, together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and many things for the first time offered for sale in the Santa Fe market. All of which they invite the public to call and examine if they wish good articles and good bargains.

Santa Fe, Nov. 20, 1847.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 25 and 26

(On the West side of the Public Square.)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c, which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. Sept. 5.

BOGGS, KEAN & BOGGS

Two doors east of St. Vrain & Bent's,

ARE now receiving a large and carefully selected assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of every thing usually found in a dry good house; Also, A large lot of Hardware, and a full assortment of Queensware. Amongst other things they have very fine and superior cloaks, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Mountain Girl.

She bounds away with foot-steps light
And fluttering robe, and tossing curl,
And young heart trembling with affright,
The wild and graceful mountain girl.
Thus lightly springs at dewy morn,
Swift darting o'er the sunny slope,
Affrighted at the hunter's horn—
The light and timid antelope!

'Twas here she stood with throbbing heart
Light poised as if on bird-like wing,
Her white lips drooped—her lips apart
With noise in the murmuring
While dark curls, like a purple plume
Above the trembling glances bowed
That ever quivered through their gloom
Lightening thro' the thunder-cloud.

And oh her eye was like the bright
Dark depths of some lone Indian sea,
All rippling o'er with liquid light,
And deep with dark transparency!
Thus sweetly looks the evening star
When all besides is dimly dull
Large, soft and sad—afloat afar
All sweetly—wildly beautiful.

But oh those eyes—those round white arms
That budding breast that rose and fell
The lovelier for its light alarm
Were beauties indescribable!
This wild still and native wood
Beneath the sunbeams soft caress
Some lonely wild-flower oft may bloom
And blossom in the wilderness!

Oh thou so sweet—so fair—so blest—
So trying in thy native grace—
Pure virtue is thy bosom-guest,
Thy heart its soft abiding place!
Farewell! yet though thy steps depart
To mingle in life's busy whirl,
I bear away of my full heart
Thine image—graceful mountain girl!

PHANTASMIA.

Extracted from

The Legend of the Steps.

WEST POINT, August 25, 1847.

I promised you in my last the Legend of the Steps. Perhaps it hardly deserves that title, possessing as it does a large foundation of fact, and dating back but a few brief years—not beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. At all events a lovelier day in June, 1840, never dawned upon the blue Hudson than that on which a company of soldiers lounging upon the decks of the trim sloop Jane floated slowly over the bosom of the Tappan Zee. At that period a voyage up the Hudson was a work of time—and so thought the officer in command as he trod the deck with impatient step, and at intervals leaned over the taffrail, gazing at the line of blue which marked the still distant Highlands towards which the vessel was slowly tending.

"You look like anything but a happy Benedict, Fred," remarked a young man in a civilian's dress, who leaning against a cask, but with his face towards the bulwarks had been watching the ripples just spreading from the side and amusing himself in aiming chips at the white crests as they sparkled and turned into their liquid beds.

"Happy," rejoined the other, "Happy, and how could one be happy with a burning impatience, such as I feel at the heart. Do you suppose I find pleasure in realizing, the distance that still separates me from my home; and lie bound down to this sluggish thing of wood and hemp, when I want wings to cleave the space and bear me away to my dear watching wife. Think of it, Harry. Three year's absence, twelve months without a line or a message—and now within a few paltry miles, condemned to watch the bubbles on the water for hours after hours as they float by like so many snails." and hurriedly breaking from his companion, he resumed his rapid pace over the deck. "Wings, would never fit him in such a mood," muttered the other—"nothing but the lightning for him, and then he'd never feel how hot it was."

Evening came creeping over the water with stealthy foot, chasing the last sunbeams as they fled hastily up the Eastern hills—until no light remained but that of the moon, which threw upon the water trembling blades of silver, and painted upon the surface black distorted images of the bold heights which towered almost above the vessel already entering within the range of the Highlands.

The two friends leaned over the side in silence, as the sloop dipped into the pure moonlight, joyfully clapping her white wings as the breeze freshened.

"What a glorious night," said Harry; just such an one as that after your wedding, Fred, when you must needs take a moonlight sail to Washington's valley, and display your power of mental abstraction by bringing up under the rocks on Constitution Island. With what looks of amazement we emptied ourselves upon the romantic strand you had promised, which proved to be a slippery rock about four feet high and fifty yards from shore. If those old cliffs never echoed the voice of man before they had a fill of it then, when the tide rose and Granger made the important discovery that the bottom plank was out. Do you recollect the old skipper that took us off? How he edged away when he saw your Lucy's white dress and thought her a spirit luring him to destruction, (the suspicious old wretch,) but his taste for money soon quieted his scruples, when St. John, in a venture pitched half a dollar into his crazy craft, and asked him if it felt hot. How the heavy shadow of the island enshrouded us that night, while all beyond was bathed in light, even to the white cascade that sparkled in the cove in the valley, and the glancing of the sentry's musket before the Yellow Barracks on the plain." "Did you ever have a presentiment, Harry," interrupted the other—"the thought of some evil, impending and imminent? Did a cloud ever come over your brightest hour, like that little film which is just gliding over the moon—and when that cloud came did it poison the very air you drew in, mingling like an infernal vapor with the sweetest draught, and sickening your very soul, and all without any visible cause; but so immovably fixed in your mind that no resolution, no determination could shake off the apprehension which tingled in every nerve, and drove its burning iron into your inmost heart? I felt it on that night, Harry, and for months since, when quartered in the Indian country on the banks of the Ohio, I have watched the water in just such a moonlight as that, until I saw the slimy rock and the disabled boat, and Lucy with a face as white as the rose that bound her hair, trembling more for me than herself, and pressing to her side the arm I passed round her, as if to say, 'even death shall not separate us.' I thought her already an angel, and I a gross creature of earth; and Harry, I feel it now; I cannot drive it from my mind. Her face rises on every wave gazing tenderly into mine with the wreath over her brown hair, and such a sweet, sad smile playing about her lips. It almost maddens me. Even the ripples are breathing her

[Concluded on fourth page.]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Santa Fe, January 1, 1847.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agent at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriba—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Francisco Sarracino.

☞ To ALL those who are indebted to us for subscription, we have a request to make, PAY UP. If not *before* the first of March, we must have recourse to the means provided in such case, as the term of our Prospectus will then expire, and it is our intention to continue the publication for at least six months longer. Should we do so we will enlarge our sheet.

☞ The story on our first page, entitled "The Legend of the Steps," should have been credited to the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

☞ In our next week's paper we will publish a New Year's Address.

☞ There is no news of importance from the South, nor the States at present.

Persons wishing to make good purchases will do well to call at W. S. M'Knight's, as he is about selling out his stock and making preparations for the States.

☞ The health of the troops never was better than at the present time.

☞ A large party of traders leave here for the States about the first of February.

☞ P. R. Tully, agent for B. F. Coons has on hand a fine assortment of goods, and we advise all wishing to make good purchases to call.

☞ Cortez is still in the vicinity of Las Vegas, and it is stated, that the other day he entered a rancho, and killed at one time some fifteen head of beef for subsistence for his troops, which are mostly Indians.

☞ Another year has passed and our country is still at war, with no more prospects of peace than one year ago. Our troops are now revelling in the Halls of Montezuma, they are quartered throughout the Republic, yet, still another and another year may pass, and it is our opinion that our troops will still be treading the Mexican soil, unless our government takes a more active part in this war.

Territorial Convention.

As public opinion, especially in matters of general interest, is often reflected pretty accurately by the newspaper press, it has occurred to us that the fate which our civil government, and particularly the annexation question is destined to meet at the hands of the people of this territory, when the instrument shall be submitted to their adoption or rejection, may be pretty certainly foreshadowed by the manner in which the citizens are daily expressing themselves. Thus far, it cannot but be observed, that there is an overwhelming majority in favor of annexing this country to the U. S., but as only a small proportion of the whole number have hitherto said anything on the subject or expressed their opinion, it may not be entirely safe to conclude what their decision will be when all shall have spoken and voted.

A. MURPHY is about opening on the west corner of the Plaza, the largest and best stock of Dry Goods and Groceries ever opened in Santa Fe, and we recommend his establishment to all.

☞ A very bold attempt was made one night, this week, to break into the store of A. Murphy, within ten steps of a sentinal. The robbers succeeded in cleaving the door and frame from the wall, so as to gain an entrance, but what amount of property was stolen, we have not yet ascertained. There has also been several other attempts of the same kind in town, during the past week.

Messrs. Reed and Co. who have lately purchased the "Mechanics' Exchange, formerly owned by Hovey & Co., gave one of the most pleasant and agreeable Balls of the season last evening.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—On the 27th ult., all the sick who were unable to attend the sick call, were taken into the General Hospital.

☞ We understand from a very reliable source, that Mr. Aubry while at the Moro was robbed of all his mules.

There will be a ball on Saturday evening at the Mechanics' Exchange, formerly occupied by Hovey and Co. but now by Messrs. Reed and Co., in commemoration of the Battle of New Orleans.

For the Republican.

Civil Government.

Our Legislature has adjourned and the members are, before this, in their homes and among their constituents, and upon their proceedings you, as their electors, have now a right to exercise your judgment and to decide for or against their acts, as they may have secured and enlarged your rights as citizens of a free government, or have left you to endure for a while longer the illiberal, intolerent and oppressive control of the government from which you now have a right to consider yourselves separate. A whole people are not like a single individual—able to change views and adopt themselves to circumstances, in a day or a year. The institutions and the feelings of a people must be left to change gradually. Do not then be disappointed that you have not obtained all you wished or expected from your representatives in the first session of your Legislature. I candidly believe that your representatives convened with honest intentions for the furtherance of your interests. That all have been able at once to cast aside hoary and time honored prejudices, must not surprise you. There are many oppressions, fellow-citizens, to which you have long submitted, because you had neither a free Government nor a free legislature; and now that you have such a legislature, composed of representatives, of your own choice, you have not at once obtained the object of all free governments. The laws your wants require, and which your rights as free deserve. Many laws projected for the amelioration of your condition have failed, as I venture to allege, and believe from an influence which is tolerant and a free government should be foreign to legislation. I refer particularly to the bill to establish public cemetaries where all should alike be allowed to bury their dead with or without the ceremonial of the Catholic Church, as their consciences or belief might dictatate, and the legalizing of marriage by magistrates.

That class who, under the pretended sanction of heaven have imposed the most grievous burthens and exactions for the support of the most shameful and glaring vices. Who, claiming to be the teachers of divine origin, have in their lives, both private and public, placed before you examples of the most shocking human depravity.

For the Republican.

To the Citizens of this Territory.

Citizens, you will shortly be called upon, under the act of the legislature to elect delegates to convention to devise ways and means to effect the permanent annexation of New Mexico to the United States, as a territory, with a government under the constitution modelled after the forms of other members of the happy and glorious Union of the North. Be wary—be watchful, in the choice of your delegates. This is the most important moment of your political existence. The action of that Convention may produce events, the good or ill effects of which may be felt for ages. Ignorant and designing men will lie to you and attempt to persuade you that by annexation you will loose your rights, religious, civil and personal. Believe them not. Wherever the "Stars and Stripes" float to the breeze they are the harbinger of *toleration* of freedom in mind and person—of civil and religious liberty—protection, *impartial* protection to all—oppression to none.

The country comprising the mis-called Republic of Mexico from which you are now virtually freed, was colonized more than a century before that which now spreads its protection over you. But how wide the contrast. The U. S. has upwards of 20,000,000 of inhabitants,—Mexico less than 8,000,000. The people of the U. S. are united, happy and prosperous,—Mexico weak, torn by unhappy internal dissensions and foreign war—her people oppressed, unenlightened and vicious. The commerce of the U. States spreads its sales in every port of the world—in not a part of the world is a ship of Mexico known. Why is this contrast? Is it the difference in climate, or soil, or productions? No. Mexico is as happy in climate and soil as any country of the known world. Why then is this contrast? History and the current story of the world tells you why. The infant colonies of the United States based their first institutions upon freedom of mind. The first settlers fled from tyranny over conscience, and invited the oppressed for conscience sake to come to them. And from the whole world the oppressed for conscience sake found peace and protection in the U. S., and living in harmony and peace, all creeds and all religions free—have built up a great and prosperous nation. Mexico with bigotry and intollerance shut her ports to the stranger, and oppressed him when with them, persecuted with cruel intolerance all who dared to differ from the one creed and drove them from the land. The result is before you. The destiny of which Republic do you choose?

Believe not the falsehoods of the interested and malicious, that you are soon again to return to Mexican control; listen not to the false who seek your disquiet. The writer is well informed on the subject, and assures you that California, New Mexico, and Texas, as certainly will be forever retained as integral parts of the United States as that her arms are every where successful. Are you persuaded by a lover of the old corrupt office-holders who have lost their dishonestly gotten gains by a change of government, and by a vicious and depraved clergy, who fear they are loosing the power to oppress and exact from you to support their vices, that you can successfully rebel? Remember Taos. Do they tell you that aid will come from the South? Who will send it?—Your principal ports on both oceans are under the American Flag. The largest internal cities have American Governor's, and the Stars and Stripes wave over your capital itself.

From the Head Quarters of commanders of American armies there is free communication to the ports of either ocean over the Republic. Your armies are broken up, routed and scattered; your means of carrying on the war gone. The U. S. has but just awakened to energetic action. Her resources unimpaired and thousands of troops armed, equipped, and ready and eager for the field. Permit yourselves then, not to be misled or deceived. Accept the boon offered you—equal rights, civil and religious, to all; a membership in the model republic of the world. Think well of what I have written. You will hear again on the points glanced at from a

CONDIUDADANO.

Santa Fe, Dec. 30, 1846.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS, GENTLE READER.—It is usual, and custom renders it necessary, if our own inclinations did not prompt us, to tender to you and to all with whom we have communed the past year, the hearty greetings of the season. A time honored custom, having its rise in one of the most cherished and eventful periods of Christian history, gave to our last Christmas a sanction and endorsement that belongs to no other day. It was the ushering in the morn of Christianity, and for centuries, it has been observed as a day of rejoicing. To the young and the old it comes crowded with the most cheerful associations. We all look back upon the Chriatmas holidays as the happiest period of life, when, with all the engines and mechanism of noise and show, we made the air vocal with mirth and joy. It is as it ought to be, a happy day. Long may it continue so to our readers, and all those for whom they feel an interest. Should some of our friends in the States have been here to have spent their last Christmas, we assure them they could have enjoyed much, and seen some fine specimens of horsemanship and other jovial amusements.

A Slip of the Tongue.—An exchange tells the following, which is 'not slow' for such a subject:

"A short time since an aged lady who resides in Cambridge, Mass., was relating to a company who had assembled at a 'quilting,' some reminiscences of her youthful days, and among other stories which was related, was one in which she gave an account of the pranks of the college boys when 'she was a gal.' Says she, "Oh them college chips was orful wild fellers, and they was always cutting up their shines; don't you think one night some of 'em got a gal into their room, and kept her there all night—towards morning they wanted to let her go down the stairs they were watched, so they put the young girl in a basket, and hitched a rope to it, and lowered her down, from the third story window, but don't you think, when the basket got down about half way, the rope broke, and——— I FELL OUT."

We will say this much in addition to the above should the same old lady have lived in this country in her young days, she would have found there was no necessity of secrecy, and therefore would have saved herself from—*falling out.*

CAPT. TYLER NOT HEADED YET.—A Virginia paper tells a good story of ex-President Tyler, which shows that he is not the man to be so easily headed as some imagine.

The judges of the County Court last spring appointed him overseer of a very bad road—forcing him to discharge a very annoying duty, or subjecting him to the fine prescribed by statute for a failure to discharge the public business imposed on him. Instead of neglecting the business, however, he entered upon it with great vigor, and called upon the judges and others to turn out and work on the road as required by law. As the road was very rough he kept them working on it for two months. They begged to be let off, but he refused to discharge them. They then petitioned him to resign, but he declared it to be too difficult to get into office now for him voluntarily to abandon authority when conferred upon him; besides, he would be liable to a fine if he failed to have the road put in a good condition. They promised to pay the fine if he would back out, but he preferred to be above any such favor, by doing his duty fully and legally. They were thus headed at their own game, as their short crops have since proved.

A clergyman once undertook to convert a negro, who was all but incorrigible. As an argumentum ad hominum, he Cuffy said the wicked did not live out half their days. "Dat dar is queer," said Cuffy; "him no live out half him day, hey. Well, den I 'spose him die 'bout 'leben o'clock in de forenoon."

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 16.

Sabado, Enero 1, 1848.

☞ Necesitamos un traductor competente. Se puede aplicar a la oficina de esta Gazeta. HOVEY Y DAVIES.

A los que nos deben sus suscriciones pagaran; si no antes el primero de Marzo sera menester, que hallaremos modo de cobrarles. Como este es el fin de nuestro termino. Tenemos intencion de continuar la publicacion del papel otros seis meses y entonces haremos nuestro pliego mas grande.

Algunos ladrones se atrevieron una noche de esta semana abrir la tienda de D. A. Murphy su casa de quien no es diez pasos del centinela. Los ladrones sacaron la puerta y los marcos de la pared y entraron pero que sacaron no sabemos.

No hai novedades esta semana de importancia.

Por el Republicano.

Manifestacion

Que los subscriptos hasen al publico sobre la falza acusasion; de rebolucion que contra ellos hisen el vil Julian Viscarra y Herrera.

Ya nuestros lectores se habran impueste por los Senores Editores del Republicano, numero 15 publicado el 25 de este propio mes, en que temerariamente, y sin misericordia se nos calumnia, *sediciosos y revolucionarios.* Los Senores Editores han abanzado demasiado en la opinion sin saber si en realidad eramos o no culpa los, pues era muy prudente que para que estos Senores se hubieran ocupado en estas tareas se cerjioraran primero de la causa para ver si, en realidad era cierto o falso lo que se nos acusaba, y de esta manera habrian dado a conoser a las clases sensatas del Territorio su imparcialidad.

Estamos impuestos que nuestro principal, o injusto acusador es Julian Viscarra y Herrera, de este hombre bil y cobarde hase un analicis de su reprehensible conducta: este es un bago, oriundo (segun el dise) del Estado de Sinaloa, no se le conose en este Territorio ogar ni trajo honesto, ni modo de vivir conosido, en conclusion es un hombre inquieto y de muy mala fe, desimos de mala fe por que con fraude ha usurpado mas de tres mil pesos al Sr. D. Antonio Sandoval; pues es hombre de aquellos que toman lo ageno contra la voluntad de su dueno, como estamos prontos a probar en juicio; pues la acusacion hecha por Viscarra fue apoiada o consejada por hombres, tan temerarios y criminales como el: el tiempo los descubrira, y entonses el Pueblo Nuevo Mejicano, conosera estos fenomenos, para que con el desprecio, sean condenados ante la faz del mundo civilisado; hemos solicitado de las autoridades, que han conocido en la causa que se nos ha seguido en esta Ciudad; las diligencias practicadas; como asi mismo el aviso del Alcalde del Plaser D. Manuel Nebares, y acusacion o dilasion que hase dicho Viscarra (pues este es el rediculo instrumento de los demas encubiertos,) tan luego como consigamos estos documentos, impondremos al Territorio de los hechos impuros de los que han tomado parte; por ahora solo nos limitaremos en poner a la espectacion y sensura del pueblo, al principal caluminiador; este falzo prosecutor de los hombres, ocupados y pacificos, se ha fugado de la Capital, sin provar su malicioza ocusacion, despues de haber conseguido ee nos ultrajaran nuestros personas (esto es lo que el pretendia) pues el dia 21 como a las 8 de la noche, se nos puso en segura prision por fuerza armada al mando del Teniente Probost, en nuestra misma casa en el Rancho de San Pedro se nos cateo nuestra casa y se nos conducio en segura custodia a la Capital, en donde en la guardia, y en la carcel publica permanecimos con centinelas de vista, sin saber nuestra causa hasta el dia 30, que se nos hizo saber: Pero nos llenamos de satisfacion al ver que todos quedaron satisfechos de la buena conducta, neutralidad, y buen modo de obrar, que hemos observado hasta la fecha. Las clases sensatas del Pueblo nos haran la justicia que meresemos; como asi mismo impetramos el ausilio de las autoridades para que este malvado sea severamente castigado con todo el rigor de las Leyes.

JOSE SERAFIN RAMIRES Y CASONABA.
JOSE DEL BALLE,
MELQUIADES RAMIRES,
LEONARD RAMIRES.

Santa Fe, Diciembre 30, 1847.

Por el Republicano.

Gobierno Civil.

Conciudadanos.—Nuestra Legislatura se ha prorrogado y sus vocales se hallan ya en sus hogares entre sus comitentes. Sobre sus procederes como electores suyos teneis derecho de determinar en favor o contra sus actos segun que por ellos vos hayan asegurado y estendido vuestros derechos como ciudadanos de un gobierno libre, o que los hayan dejado por algun tiempo mas en la opresion servil e intolerante de un gobierno del cual teneis derecho de considerarvos libres y separados. Un pueblo entero no puede, a la verdad, como un individuo cambiar de miras y acomodarse en un solo dia o en un ano a las circunstancias. Las instituciones y las opiniones de un pueblo deben dejarse cambiar gradualmente No desesperen pues por no haber obtenido lo que deseaban o esperaban de sus representantes en la primera sesion de su Legislatura. Yo candidamente creo que su representantes se reunieron con intenciones honradas para los adelantos de los intereses generales. De que todos no hayan podido de una vez hechar de lado preocupaciones recibidas y honradas por el tiempo no debe sorprendervos. Conciudadanos, hay muchas opresiones a que habeis tenido que someteros por mucho tiempo por que no teniais un gobierno libre ni una legislatura libre, y ahora que teneis una legislatura tal, compuesta de representantes de su propia eleccion no han obtenido de una vez el objeto de todos los gobiernos libres; las leyes que sus necesidades requieren y que sus derechos como ciudadanos libres piden. Muchos proyectos de ley enchaminados a la mejora de su condicion han sido desechados segun estoy inclinado a creer por una influencia que en gobiernos libres debiera ser estrana a la legislatura. Me refiero particularmente al proyecto de ley relativo al establecimiento de campos santos publicos en los que se pudieran enterrar los muertos con o sin las ceremonias religiosas, segun que las conciencias y creencias dictaren; y al de la legalidad de los casamientos ante Magistrados. Es un hecho notorio que las esacciones por el clero de los pobres y necesitados para enterrar los difuntos en los terrenos llamados consarados, y para la celebracion del contrato matrimonial han sido la opresion mas duramente sentida por el pueblo de Nuevo Mejico. Los de entre vuestros representantes que entendieron vuestros intereses y sintieron la sin razon y esacciones que se vos imponen, propasieron leyes pera librar vos de ellas; pero fueron deschadas en consecuencia de la oposicion a que aludi arriba. Pero teneis derecho para pedir a los representantes que asi han violado la sagrada confianza que les encomendasteis, y para preguntarles porque tomaron sobre si de oponer y deschadar leyes que os son beneficas como pueblo, y porque procuran seguir sujetandolos a trabas y cargas impuestas por una pequena y corrupta parcialidad de hombres que vos han tenido abatidos por tanta tiempo—de esa clase que bajo la pretendida sancion del cielo, un corte munero de ellos, os han impuesto las cargas y esacciones mas pesadas para subvenir a *los vicios mas vergonzosos y chocantes*—que pretendiendo ser los maestros de una religion de origen divino vos dan en su conducta publica y privada ejemplos del cumulo de la depravedad humana Conciudadanos, bajo vuestro presente gobierno, *la inteligencia y la conciencia son libres.* No quiere un corte munero del clero, un eresado e indigno permitirvos que llevels vuestros difuntos al lugar de descanso con las ceremonias de la religion que habeis sido ensenados a reverenciar, y al cercado que han procurado hacer vos creer que estaba cousgrado por que ellos ensayaron a consagrarlo con sus manos impuras y sus sabios mas impuros todavia sino mediante las esacciones mas pesadas y hasta de la privacion de todos los medios de subsistencia? Pues bien que cada poblado, que cada vecindad dediqua una porcion de terreno para el descanso de los parientes y amigos finados; que este sea consagrado por las oraciones y las lagrimas que se tributen a los difuntos: protejase este terreno con piadoso cuidado y medios economicos ¿y no presumis que cuando suene la trompeta para llamar a los vivos y a los muertos que la sieran tan alegremente los del lugar de descanso que les dieron el afecto de la amistad como los del mal nombrado cercado *consgrado* que esa fraccion del Clero, impura y rapaz ha pretendido Consagrar.

El escritor no desea guerra ni oposicion a ninguna religion: El no combate la religion que habeis sido ensenados a reverenciar, al contrario vos invita a que la reverencies si vuestra conciencia vos lo dicta. El no es setario ni beaton, solo desea que cada uno sea tan libre en lo mental como en lo personal. Pero se opone a las esacciones tiranicas que se esigen del pobre y del abatido, y contra estas hara incesante e implacable oposicion. El vos proclama que en el derecho de gobierno que vos ha conferido la gloriosa union del norte sois libres de semejantes tiranias y esacciones—que la mente, la religion y la conciencia son libres, que ningun hombre ni combinacion de hombres pueden de derecho forzar la forma ni la creencia en que deben de adorar al benefico autor del universo. El que ha dispensado imparcialmente sus beneficios y sus glorias a todas las criaturas de este inmenso universo no puedo haber concedido poder a ningunn clase de hombres para sujetar vuestras mentes y encadenar vuestros entendimientos. El, la primera causa, ha dejado que se le adore segun vuestra propia conciencia y a la direccion de vuestros propios entendimientos. Ninguna tirania del hombre debe imponerla.

El beneficio de gobernares vosotros mismos, de ser libres en cuerpo y alma, civil y religiosamente vos es ofrecido. ¿y no lo aceptareis? Pues peticionad e instruid a vuestros representantes cuando se reunan de nuevo respecto de vuestras necesidades y de vuestros deseos: declaradles vuestra voluntad como pueblo. Reflejad sobre lo que se ha hecho y sobre lo que deseas que se haga, y declaradselo a vuestros representantes como conviene a un pueblo libre: los poderes que tienen vosotros se los habeis dado, ellos son vuestros servidores. Ordenad a los que han abandonado vuestros intereses que obedezcan vuestros mandatos.

Pronto sereis llamados por un acto de la Legislatura a que elijas Delegados para una convencion para que esta divise el modo y los medios de efectuar la permanente agregacion del N.-Mejico a los Estados Unidos como Territorio y con un gobierno bajo de la Constitucion, amoldado a las formas de aquellos de los demas miembros de esa feliz y gloriosa union del Norte. Sed cautos, sed vigilantes en la eleccion de vuestros Delegados. Este es el instante mas importante de vuestra ecsistencia politica. La accion de esta convencion puede producir eventos cuya bien o cuyo mal de sus afectos podran sentirse por generaciones. Hombres ignorantes e insidiosos podran mentiros y procurar persuadiros que por la agregacion perdereis vuestros derechos religiosos, civiles y personales No los crean, donde quera que las listas y estrelas ondean a la brisa son las precursoras de la tolerancia, de la libertad mental y personal, de la libertad civil y religiosa, de la proteccion imparcial; de la proteccion de todos, de la opresion de ninguno.

El pais comprendido en la mal llamada Republica Mejicana de la cual actualmente estais liberados, fue colonizado mas de cien anos antes que la que ahora estiende su proteccion sobre vosotros. Pero cuan grande es el contraste! Los Estados Unidos tienen ahora mas de 20 millones de habitantes, Mejico menos de 8 millones. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos es unido, feliz y prospero; el de Mejico debil, trastornado por las desgraciadas disenciones internas y por la guerra estrangera. Su pueblo esta oprimido, es ignorante y vicioso. El comercio de los Estados Unidos estiende sus ventas a todos los puertos del mundo: en ningun puerto del mundo se ven barco de Mejico. ¿De donde viene este contraste? Sera la diferencia de clima, de terrenos o de productos? No! Mejico es tan feliz en clima y terrenos como cualesquiera pais en lo conocido de globo. Porque pues hay este coetraste? La historia y las narraciones corrientes del mundo diran el porque. Las colonias de los Estados Unidos basaron sus primeras instituciones sobre la libertad de la mente. Sus primeros pobladores habiendo huido de la tirania que se ejercia sobre las conciencias convidaron a los que eran oprimidos por la misma causa a que, vinieran unirse con ellos; y los oprimidos por causas de conciencia de toda las partes del mundo hallando en los Estado Unidos paz y proteccion, y viviendo en paz y *harmonia libres todas las creencias y todas la* religiones, compucieron una nacion grande y prospera. Mejico con preocupaciones e intolerancia cerro sus puertos a los estrangeros y los oprimio cuando se hallaban en ella.: persegnia con intolerancio cruel cuantos se atrevian a diferir de sola la creencia y los hechaba del pais El resultan lo teneis patente. La suerte de cual de las dos Republicas prefereis?

No creais la falsedad de los que interesados y maliciosos vos dicen que pronto volvereis a ser regidos por Mejico, no deis oidos a los que falsos, solo procuran vuestra perdicion. El que escribe se halla bien enterado del asunto y vos asegura que California, el N.-Mejico y Tejas seran tan seguramente conservados como partes integrantes de los Estados Unidos, como lo es de que sus ejercitos son victoriosos en todas partes. Vos dejareis persuadir por lo que queda de antiguos empleados corrompidos que han perdido las ganancias deshonrosas que hacian por el cambio de gobierno, y por unos pocos C que vieiosos y depravados temen perder el poder de oprimiros y de arrancaros lo necesario para soportar sus escesos? De que podeis sublevaros con buen ecsito? Acordaos de Taos! Vos dicen que vendran resfuerzos del Sur. Quien los enviara? Los principales puntos de Mejico en ambos occeanos se hallan bajo la bandera Americana. Las Ciudades mas grandes del interior tienen gobernadores Americanos, y las listas y estrellas ondean sobre la Capital ella misma. (De los Cuarteles Generales de los Comandantes de los Ejercitos Americanos hay comunicaciones abiertas con los puertos de la Republica en ambos ocseanos. Los ejercitos de Mejico estan deshechos, derrotados y esparramados: sus medios de continuor la guerra disipados. Los Estados Unidos solo apenas acaban de determinar usar de enerjia. Sus recursos no se han desminuido y miles de tropas armadas y equipadas estan prontas y deseosas de entrar en campana. No vos dejeis descaminar y enganar. Aceptad el beneficio que se nos ofrece: derechos iguales civiles y religiosos para todos, una parte integrante en la Republica modelo del mundo Pensad bien sobre lo que llevo escrito, pronto escribire sobre estos mismos puntos que ahora no he hecho mas de indicar y mientras tanto me repito su Conciudadano.

☞ Como es que DON JOSE NANGLE venda mas efectos que los demas comerciantes aqui—quien sabe, llegan, y entonces veran.

Un Acto

PARA COMBOCAR UNA COMBENCION.

Recomienda la Asamblea del Territorio de N. M.

1. Habra una Eleccion en los diferentes Condados de este Territorio 15 dias despues de deferida la Asamblea para la eleccion de Delegados a una combencion que habra en la Ciudad de Santa Fe 30 dias despues de la Eleccion para tomar en consideracion la cuestion de la agregacion del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico a los Estados Unidos de America, y en el caso de que la dicha agregacion sea aprobada por la combencion, para divisar medidas y adoptar tales actos planes y medios que mas prontamente y efectualmente aseguren la concecucion de tal agregacion.

2. La representacion en la dicha convencion sera como sigue. Del Condado de Santa Fe tres Delegados, del Condado de San Miguel del Vado tres, del Condado del Rio Arriba tres, del Condado de Valencia cinco, del Condado de Taos cuatro del Condado de Santa-Anna dos, y del Condado de Bernalillo dos.

3. Dichas elecciones seran tenidas por los mismos Jueces y escribientes, o en su aucencia, por nombramiento del Juez o Jueces de Eleccion y en los mismos parajes y precintos que fueron empleados en la eleccion para los vocales de la presente Legislatura.

4. Dichos oficiales deberan dentro de dos dias despues de la eleccion transmitir al Prefecto un completo retorno de los votos dados en los diferentes precintos y a favor de quien y sera del deber de dicho Prefecto de sumar los retornos y sobre la ajeza de las personas que tengan mayor numero de votos les daran a dichas personas un certificado declarandolos debidamente elejidos Delegados para la convencion.

JUAN OTERO, *President pro tem.*
W. Z ANGNEY, *President de la camara de Representates.*

Approved, DONACIANO VIGIL, *actual Gobernador.*

Head Qrs. 9° Militar Department. Santa Fe, 24 de Diciembre de 1847.

Approved, Bi orden
BRIG. GEN. PRICE.
W. E. Prince, A. D. A. A Genl.

LA ULTIMA CARTA DEL SOLDADO.—Es aqui sigue una porcion de una Carta, que escribio el Teniente Fletcher la noche antes de la batalla de Buena Vista. Se murio el dia despues. Querido Coronel. Manana hemos de pelear con una fuerza mexicana muy superior en numero, y no sabiendo que puede resultar me pongo escribirle. Como vmd, sabe bien, la prosperidad de mi nina es la cosa mas cerca a mi corazon, y en lo tanto que puedo, la he dejado bien protegido. Si muero manana la confio enteramente en sus manos de vmd. y su esposa; pero he escrito a mi hermano tombien pidiendole que el tendra cuidado de ella y si por casualidad vmd. la mandara a el, el la recibira como suya y la dara proteccion. Si queda con vmd. quiero que ella estara bien educada y sobre todos que estara ensenada que la verdad y la virtud son a la muger como el alma al cuerpo. La vida de su vida. Ensenala que a ser justa con todos, en pensamiento en palabra, en hecho, es el verdadero, el gran proposito de una alma buena. Que ellos que hacen diligencia de cumplir este propocito, no dejan de vivir en paz con el mundo y asi cumplen el grandestino por lo cual Dios nos daba la vida.

GENERAL SCOTT.—Las noticias las mas precisas que hemos recibido de Mejico llegaron con el Correo oficial que publicamos ayer, y que pensabamos tan buenas que las reservabamos para hoy. Es esta que el General Scott ha estado elegido Presidente de Mejico. Esto sucedio, disen, por causa de una equivocacion de Santa Anna. Despues de la rendicion del Capital Santa Anna aconsejaba al Congreso a recibir el General Scott. Se asemblaron todos los diputados estando en la Ciudad, y aproposito o quizas pensando que Santa Anna quien estaba ausente, quiso que el estaria recibido como Presidente saludaron al General Shott como tal, y el aunque algo sorprendido que lo habian elegido tan pronto, se asumo a una vez su dignidad, y lo pusieron en entera posesion de todas las funciones de Presidente.

CASAMIENTO ENTRE DOS MUGERES.—Dos personas el hombre un sastre que parecio muy gresco y muy galan con buen talle y muy gracioso. La muger parecio no tantas pero todavia hermosa se entraron en matrimonio singuli, hase poco tiempo en la Ciudad de Masseelles en Francia. Poco tiempo despues que solemnisaron la ceremonia se hallaron que el marido era muger. Ha causado un pleito en adelante de los tribunales judiciales.

whispers to my ear—and look, that foam breaking from the bow is but the waving of her long white dress." And he grasped his friend's arm convulsively.

"It is but a freak of the imagination, Fred," said the other, soothingly; but as he spoke the sloop passed the murky shadow of a huge mountain, gliding slowly along within a stone's throw of the black cliff, which echoed back the plash of the waves beneath the bow, and sent down a hoarse murmur from the pines that crowned their summits, awakening in the breast an overpowering sense of gloom and desolation. Both speakers felt sensibly the force of the scene, and in silence retired to the cabin.

Nor was Jane Gray less anxious for her husband's return. Her officer, as she proudly called him, after aiding him in the morning to adjust his sword belt, and yielding her lips to his farewell kiss. Often she watched him as he walked down the little path from the cottage, and when he turned, and with extended hand made her playfully a military salute, she smiled and kissed her fair white palm with mock formality, and retired to her home with a cheerful heart, for she thought of the meeting which must follow the lapse of a few short hours.

It was now the third day since she had looked for his coming, the weariest day of all, for even now deferred hope was making the heart sick, and the aching sense of apprehension weighed down her soul. She looked in vain during the day, and as twilight advanced, she would sit listening to the prattling of her child, but with an ear awake to the sudden gush of the breeze, or the creaking of the gate, or the fall of a branch upon the pathway, for it might be his step,—and the next moment his loving arm would be around her, his noble heart would be pressed to hers, and the tones so musical with affection breathing in her ear.

It was too much: she hastily consigned the child of their love to her little cot for the night, breathed a prayer over her, and eager with hope, nay, a certainty, that but a few hours must elapse before she should be clasped in his arms, hurried down to the steps at the summit of the precipice but a short distance from the cottage, where for hours she stood watching the white sails gleaming in the moonlight, until they had passed the angle of the river above, and she felt assured the precious burthen was not there.

It was near morning when Capt. Gray leaped into the skiff by the vessel's side, and with fierce impatience ordered the crew to pull directly for the shore. "There's no landing there, sir," ventured one of the crew, "we must turn to the point above."

"Straight for the shore," he replied. "I have scaled that rock a hundred times," he remarked to his friend. "That may be, but night is no time to venture such a risk," rejoined the other. "This night has no darkness for me," he replied, and was silent.

The shore was soon reached, and at a place that baffled pursuit, he rushed into the thickets which lined the base of the hill.

To have followed would have been worse than useless—and Harry returned to the vessel to effect a landing more leisurely in the morning.

At an early hour he called at the cottage, but it was empty, and the alarm had already spread among the neighbors. A search had been instituted, and Frederick Gray was discovered at the base of the precipice with the shattered body of his wife resting in his arms.

How long she had remained above, none can tell, and whether wearied with watching she had sunk in sleep upon the giddy ledge, or by a mis-step lost her *foot-hold* and plunged down the fearful height, it is in vain to conjecture. A broken twig lay upon the brink, the mark of a clenched hand was left upon the green turf, and a shred of muslin fluttered upon a point of rock far below.

That ere life fled, she had recognized the agonizing embrace of her husband, there is reason to suppose, for one hand was clasped upon his sleeve, and a smile still rested upon her pale cold lips. But the mystery of that night's fearful communion was never revealed, for his mind was crushed, and he was an idiot.

My Legend of the Steps is finished. It is but a simple story, and to a casual reader may possess but little interest, but many a tear did I shed over its relation in my childhood, and even now it remains indissolubly linked with the sweetest memories of my early years.

I have, I feel, trespassed on your patience, and have still many beautiful scenes about this spot to describe, for which I shall at a future season beg a much smaller space. Yours truly, D.

Something has been Said.

SCENE—*A lawyer's office—Lawyer, Solus, alone. Enter a lady.*

Lady.—Is this Mr. [illegible]?

Lawyer.—Yes, Madam, take a seat, madam. (pushing a chair.)

Lady.—Well, I've a little business with you (seating herself close to the professional gentleman;) and I'll have more business, too.

Law.—Ah, well, madam.

Lady.—You see, sir, I'm determined some things shan't go on,—they shall *not*. They oughtn't to go on—they're *too* bad.

Law.—Well, madam.

Lady.—I'll just tell you what it is. I believe *something has been said*. (An emphatic gesture with the parasol.)

Law.—It is possible: very, madam.

Lady.—Yes, I *know* it; and now I just want you to go to a certain person, and find out what *has* been said. Won't that do?

Law.—Not exactly, madam—rather out of the usual course. But if you bring me your evidence, I can advise you, and undertake.

Lady.—Oh, well—if you don't want to do it, I'll tell you—I can get a *friend* to go to the person, and then he can come to *me*, and I can come to *you*, can't I?

Law.—Oh, very easily.

Lady.—Yes, and then we can find out *what* has been said—all about it—can't we?

Law.—With the greatest ease in the world.

Lady.—Well, we'll do it that way. But I may as well tell you what it is. In the first place, there are two young men in a store—and I think they said it—indeed people told me so—and what do you think they said?

Law.—I'm sure I can't tell.

Lady.—Why, they actually said that me and my husband *ain't married*. Just think of that.

Law.—Slander under the statute.

Lady.—Yes, indeed, and they ought to be punished; for me and my husband were married by Justice Kretschmar, when we first came to St. Louis, so we were, and Justice Kretschmar knows it. And don't you think—why, people have actually gone to Justice Kretschmar to *see*, if we *were married*, me and my husband, now ain't that *too* bad?

Law.—Too bad, indeed, madam.

Lady.—I guess it is, and I won't bear it—they must be punished—for I'm *sure* something has been said. But *more* than this, a good for nothing good-looking woman, has told some of my acquaintances that my husband, while he was courting her, gave her his *miniature*! Did you ever? and that she is going to make it a present to *me*! The huzzy. Now I know she has not got my husband's miniature, for he never gave *me* one, and I'm his wife, and I know if he would give any one his dear picture, he would give it to me, and—

And here we left the scene, with a strong impression that something had been said.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

A maiden lady down east lately advertised for a recipe to make *secrets*, as she never yet had a good one that would bear keeping.

Good!—A scene came off the other day at the office of the Norwalk Democrat, which we trust may be a warning to all who rashly swear vengeance against the fraternity. A big, bushy, stout-shouldered fellow, taking offence at something published in that sheet, called at the office and expressed a burning anxiety to flog the editor. The man of scissors surveyed the proportions of his enthusiastic friend, and concluded that "*discretion* was the better part of valor;" accordingly he begged the gentleman to be seated, while he stepped out "to look for the editor." He soon contracted with a muscular six footer to personate himself, and "assume the responsibility"—who, on being assailed by the offended gentleman, seized him by the nape of his neck and the seat of his indispensibles, and threw him into the street. The editor says, "the last we saw of him he was stretching a horizontal, with an angle of forty-five degrees, butter side down, and half way between a yelp and a growl, swearing eternal vengeance upon the universal editorial family."

"Lige" of *Indian Lake.*—Almost every gentleman who has visited Hamilton County, in this State, will remember with pleasure the hospitable shanty of "Lige," an Indian of the St. Francis tribe, who has resided for many years on the shore of Indian Lake. He has not a neighbor within twenty miles, but is rarely without a number of guests. He has a very comfortable residence, and his clearing furnishes him with pretty much everything the market affords. The Glenn's Falls Gazette last week published the following account of a tragical event which occurred near the residence of our old friend:—

"Near Indian Lake, in the northern part of this county, or Hamilton county, there resides an Indian family which numbered three male members, well known to hunters and fishermen in those regions as "Old Sable," "Lige," and "Little Jo."

"Lige and Little Joe recently spent a day in pursuit of a panther, without overtaking him. They returned to their cabin, and on the next morning Little Jo arose early and went to a spring, a few rods from the cabin, for water, when a panther, (supposed the same one they had been in pursuit of,) sprang upon him and literally tore him to pieces before assistance could reach him from the cabin.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Which is the *left* leg of a turkey?

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados—no se admiten subscriciones por menos de *tres meses*.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, por la primera publicacion, las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA

Toda clase de impresiones se ejecutara en esta oficina, a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo ocurriendo a ella, esquina Nor-Este de la plaza, en frente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

P. R. Tully,
Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de *generos* propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en:
Indianas negras y Azules;
[illegible] de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Paño negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha,
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules.
Tambien
Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, cafe, y Especia de toda clases.
Todo barato por dinero al contado.
Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los negocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe.
BENJAMIN F. COONS.

Hartley y Power,
Lado del sud de la Plaza,
No. 12, Calle Principal.
Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en
Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules,
Coties.
Indianas negra y azules.
id Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Paño Colorado.
id negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre.
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id.
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y pañuelos de fantasia.
Pañuelos de seda y de algodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolinas, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.
Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.
Quincalla &c.
Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.
Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y examinen por si mismos.

Boggs, Rean y Boggs.
Dos puertas al poniente de Sambrano y Beaubien estan ahora recibiendo un gran surtido bien acondicionado
Generos, &c.
Son de todas las calidades y cosas que se pueden hallar en un almacen.
Tambien un surtido completo de *SOSA*. Entre otras cosas tenemos capas muy finas y superiores de la primera clase. Todos se venden muy baratos a un precio muy bajo.
Santa Fe, Nov 13, 1847.

A Las Senoritas.
JOSE NAGEE tiene en su almacen un surtido el mas completo y entero que se hallan en Santa Fe. Entre los efectos estrangeros se hallaran Muselinas lisas, bordadas, calalias y de colores, Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo nuevo. Rebozos de seda. *Tapalos de seda y punto.* Indianas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos; en fin todas las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear Las Señoras. A la gente del Rio Abajo es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.

Julian S. McKnight,
MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,
Nos. 75 y 76.
(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza.)
ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.
Las personas que deseen comprar se serviran visitar su almacen y examinar los articulos ellos mismos. [Setiembre 10.

Salon de Bebidas y Pulperia.
HARTLEY y POWERS, en la tienda de [illegible] Mercaderes por mayor y menor en generos y pulperia [illegible] junto en el mismo establecimiento un Salon en el que se hallara toda calidad de licores como puncho, tom y gerry, [illegible], sardines y toda la demas que se puede hallar en un salon servido al mejor estilo. Tambien tenemos licores de los mas mejores y superiores por mayor y al menudeo y han comprado un grande y estenso surtido de ropa hecha, lo que se suplica al publico pasen a visitar dicho establecimiento a fin de que se impongan de los respectivos precios los que se ofrecen con toda comodidad y proporcion. Santa Fe, Nov 13, 1847.

Peacock & Co.
No. 100, al oriente de la Plaza,
ESTAN abriendo ahora un surtido muy grande y entero de generos en la casa que ocupo antes Don Simon Delgado que consisten de Botas y Zapatos; Quincalleria; Tenasas; Mercerias; Cosas de fantasia; Sombreros y Cachuchas; Ropa hecha; Herramientas; Fresados; Guantes; Zapatos de muger; Guarniciones para Ropa; Tabaco muy superior; Clavos de fierro de diferentes clases con un surtido general de GENEROS, con muchas cosas que por la primera vez han estado ofrecido aqui. Todos de estan convida al publico a llegar y examinar, si quieren cosas buenas y baratas.
Santa Fe, Nov 20, 1847.

HOVEY Y DAVIES,
Imprenta de Libros y de encargos.
En la esquina del norte de la Plaza.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

BY HOVEY & DAVIES.] SANTA FE, N. M., JANUARY 8, 1848. [VOL. I—NUMBER 17.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE REPUBLICAN will be published every Friday, at the LOW PRICE of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of TEN LINES or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, AGENT.

Ind. Exp. will copy and send bill to this Office.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,

Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c., and will be happy to wait upon all who call.

November 1st, 1847 —6w8n

Provisision Warehouse.

J. A. CHARLEVILLE, *Agent,*

WILL OPEN on Monday next, in the store opposite to Mr. Coleman's corner, the best assortment of Provisions and Groceries ever before offered in Santa Fe, which he will sell by the quantity or at retail at regular market prices FOR CASH. His stock consists in part of 10 sacks coffee, 20 1-4 chests tea, 2000 lbs sugar, 2000 lbs butter, 2000 lbs cheese, 300 lbs honey, 100 gallons molasses, 500 gallons whiskey, 200 gallons cogniac brandy, 20 dozen Champaghe, 500 boxes sardines, 50 boxes raisins, 1000 lbs saleratus, 20 bbls crackers, 10 gross playing cards, mackerel, chewing tobacco smoking do, regalia and principe cigars, candles soap, blacking, dried apples. dried peaches, pickles catsup, pepper sauce, chocolate, ground pepper, allspice, ginger, tinware tumblers, chilletts, powder, lead. sole leather, lemon syrup, claret wine, deer skins, Spanish blankets, cloths hair and tooth brushes and combs, hats, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Santa Fe, Nov. 20, 1847.

Bar Room, Groceries, &c.

HARTLEY & POWERS,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., have, in connection with their establishment, opened a Saloon, in which can be had all kinds of Liquors, Hot Whiskey Punch, Tom & Jerry, Rum Punch, Refreshments, oyster suppers, Sardines, and every thing that may be found in a saloon served up in the best style.

ALSO,

They have fine and superior Liquors at whole sale and retail, and Groceries.

They have purchased a large and extensive assortment of clothing—All of which they only ask the public to call and examine to satisfy them that is offered cheap.

Hartley & Powers,

South side of the Plaza,

No. 12, Main street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and custmers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE, Also

Brown Domestics	Black & Blue Satinets,
Bleached do	do do Cassimers
Blue Dwellings	Blue Janes,
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs.
French, Eng & Am	Fancy Prints,
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton & Silk Hdkfs.
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies	Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins Laces &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El Passo Wines, equal to any in Santa Fe

HARDWARE &c all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself.

Santa Fe, oct. 9th, 1847.

P. R. Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

Has on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market —Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also,, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe

BENJ F COONS.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, East side of the Plaza.

THE above Firm are now opening a large and full assortment of goods at the house formerly occupied by Del Gordo, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Shovels and Tongs, Blankets, Fancy articles, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies kid gloves, trimmings for clothing of all kinds, tobacco, a superior article of Virginia, nails of different kinds, together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and many things for the first time offered for sale in the Santa Fe market. All of which they invite the public to call and examine. if they wish good articles and good bargains.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 75 and 76.

(On the West side of the Public Spuare,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept. 8.

BOGGS, KEAN & BOGGS.

Two doors east of St. Vrain & Bent's,

ARE now receiving a large and carefully selected assortmens of Dry Goods, consisting of every thing usually found in a dry good house.

Also A large lot of Hardware, and a full assortment of Quenesware. Amongst other things they have very fine and superior cloaks, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Santa Fe, Nov. 18, 1847.

[From the Brother Jonathan.

Old Christmas.

While young aud old, and grave and gay,
Have all their *modern* way
Of making "Christmas Mime;"
Come let us see, how full of glee
The jolly Monarch used to be
All in the Olden Time!

His fun and frolic, by your leave,
Were full as bright on Christmas Eve
As ever they are now;
He used to have his bowl, I ween,
And quaff his toast of "Death to Spleen"
Beneath the kissing bough!

He used— . . but mercy on our rhyme!
Here is his Majesty sublime,
By all the household known
As jolly CHRISTMAS—and see! see!
They chair him like a new M.C.,
In triumph to his throne.

Ay, thus it was the ancient way,
For every home on Christmas Day,
To have its proper King;
They brew'd his bowl, they rear'd his throne,
They rigged a CHRISTMAS of their own,
And made him dance and sing.

And so they bore him hand in hand,
The Bacchus of their merry band,
With cup, and crown, and bough,
And made him drink, and laugh—ho! ho!
Beneath the kissing missletoe—
Even as we see him now!

Look in! Look in!—the sports begin;
Now listen to their merry din.
What gleeful voices sing
Their well dressed CHRISTMAS on his way;
Arch-President of all their play,
And in their homestead, King!

Now let him on his throne alight,
He's brought us all a jovial night;
Of old it was a pleasant sight,
To see him brisk and mellow!
But whether in the days we've sung,
Or modern moments, old or young,
CHRISTMAS is own'd by every tongue
To be a RARE OLD FELLOW!

From the Knickerbocker.

Manuscript Speech of Napoleon Bonaparte.

At the request of a venerable friend, we extract from the Knickerbocker the following paper. It is characteristic of the great General. and in these times of war, when American military science is at its height, will be read with great interest:

You will, I am sure, derive great pleasure, as I myself have done," writes a Worcester (Mass.) correspondent, "in the perusal of the following plans of Bonaparte, which the writer heard him deliver himself at the class of the Institute at which he presided in August, 1800, when he was First Consul, and had recently returned from Marengo. It was rendered from the original manuscript for a member of the Institute, who communicated it to the translator. It was transcribed into a port-folio of my father some years ago:

The army of reserve assembled at Dijon gave me the advantage of passing rapidly either into Germany or into Italy, as the case might require. The season somewhat favored me: the monks of St. Bernard assured me that the snow had disappeared this year twenty days sooner than usual; they received our army, which was a little fatigued by the passage of the Alps, extremely well; I had preinformed them of our arrival; I had sent them money, and they furnished us with provisions and very good wine. The monks of Saint Bernard are an order infinitely respectable; it is one of those institutions which governments ought never to destroy, but should protect and encourage, by all the means in their power.

I arrived in Italy; I found myself behind the enemy, and master of all his magazines and equipages; I had obtained great advantages, and, once arrived at Stradella, I had a right to consider the campaign as finished. If Genoa had held out, I remained firm in my entrenched camp at Stradella, the strongest military post in Italy. I had five bridges over the Po, which rendered my communication easy with the divisions, Chabran, Lapeyre, Turreau and Moncey; in case of necessity I could either summon them to my aid if attacked or aid them in case they were. M. de Melas, in short, was forced, in order to be able to open his communications, to come and offer me battle on a ground which I myself had chosen; extremely intersected, covered with wood, very favorable to my infantry, and the reverse for his cavalry; and where I had the disposal of all my troops.

The capture of Genoa changed the face of everything; henceforward the enemy possessed a sure retreat, and very strong positions; he could either retire into Genoa, and defend himself therein, deriving his provisions from the sea, or line the heights of Bobbio with artillery, and retire, in spite of my efforts to oppose him, into Placentia, regain Mantua and Peschiara, put himself into communication with Austria, and reduce me to an ordinary war. All my plan of the campaign would have been frustrated. A great chance presented itself to me; I risked it. I set out from Milan and traversed thirty-two leagues in seven hours. I commanded the battle of Montibello; we gained it, and this victory caused the enemy to retreat from Genoa; but this same victory weakened my army. I was obliged to leave two divisions on the other side of the Po, to close the entrance of the States of Milan; they were not, to say the truth, distant from me above three leagues, but they would require three days to effect them in; they must have passed by Placentia or by Stradella. I had also against me another disadvantage; the country from Montibello to Alexandria, is nothing but an immense plain, most advantageous to the Austrian cavalry. I nevertheless resolved to offer a pitch battle, because I was in so extraordinary a situation, that I risked little to gain much. Beaten, I should retire into my entrenched camp of Stradella; I should pass the Po by my five bridges, protected by my batteries, without the possibility of the enemy's army being able to hinder it; I should unite my second division with the corps of Moncey, Lecchy and Turreau. I suffered one corps of Melas to pass the Po, (and he desired no better;) then, superior in numbers, I could attack him with all my forces, if I beat him. Conqueror, I obtained the same results. His army, pent up between us and the river, would have been forced to have laid down their arms, or to have surrendered ail their forts. Had I been beaten, which I believe impossible, I brought myself to a regular war; and I had Switzerland to my support,

Determined to give battle, I ordered an account of the effective strength of my army to be given to me. I had in all twenty-six thousand men. M. de Melas had forty-thousand, eighteen of which we

[Concluded on fourth page.]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, January 8, 1848.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agent at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriba—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

☞ On account of having so much Government work to do, our paper has been necessarily delayed this week.

☞ We understand that an Express willl leave here for the States, this week.

☞ A meeting of the Typographical Society will be held this evening, in the *basement* of the Printing-office, to establish a List of Prices, and all those who feel an interest in their welfare are requested to attend.

☞ We understand that two Mexicans lately from the south state that an express from Gen. Taylor to Santa Fe, in charge of a Mr. Collins and twelve men had been captured by the Mexicans near Chihuahua and the Americans made prisoners.

☞ Col. Ralls with some six or seven of his companies is in El Paso. He had despatched a reconnoitering party, consisting of about eighty men, to a small town within eighty miles of Chihuahua, and upon arriving some two or three hundred armed Mexicans turned out, supposing them to be Indians, but on ascertaining the fact, made no resistance, the Americans however, captured one piece of artillery. They also learned, from good authority, that Trias was in Chihuahua with a force of six hundred troops, and declared he never would surrender.

General Price.

The excellence of a state of military rule depends so much upon the energy and character of the commanding officer that it is proper we should admire the promptness and skill that has produced, under our daily observation, the high degree of perfection, which now distinguishes the operations of the Ninth Military Department. The number of daily drills and dress parades, so imperatively required by the regulations for the guidance of the Army, the ready obedience and cheerful bearing of the soldiery, and the atttention and skill of the officers are all well worthy our notice and admiration. The promptness with which General Price gave the order for the late expedition against Cortez—the attention he manifests towards the whole army, under his command, and the deep interest he displays for the well-being of this Territory, give him deservedly high rank for talent and capacity as a military commander.

We understand that orders are daily expected from the War Department, with instructions for General Price to proceed to the south and march with his available force to Chihuahua. In that event he will enter the field and assume the command of the army in person—leaving Col. Newby in his former position as superior officer at this Post.

It is also generally understood that General Price will thoroughly examine the character of the laws proposed so unanimously by the House of Representatives and rejected so obstinately by a tie vote of the Senate at the late session of the General Assembly—and should those laws, in his opinion, be of a beneficial and necessary import he will order them to be promulgated as the laws of the land. If, indeed, they prove to be of such deep interest and so much required by the condition of this Territory, we shall most heartily approve of the determination of the commander-in-chief.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SANTA FE REPUBLICAN,
January 1, 1848.

"Gone, gone, like a rushing wave, another year
Has burst upon the shore of earthly being,
And its last low tones, murmuring in broken
Accents on the ear are dying to an echo."

The seasons in their turns have come and gone. Winter, with its vestal garments—its snow-clad plains, its ice ribbed mountains and its chrystal cataracts, has been loosened from its bondage. Spring, bursting into beauty with its opening buds of nature and its gentle mists resting on the mountain tops, "like crowns upon the heads of giants," has passed away before the sun of luxuriant summer with "its atmosphere of roses," and its white clouds floating calm and soft as zephyrs on on the air. While Autumn, with far richer glories, its deeper sun-sets of glowing beauty and its golden harvest bending with the prodigality of nature, has been buried amid the vast congregation of the dead.

The old year has fairly passed away—and we have set our frail bark before the whole length and breadth of the vast ocean that stretches out around us. But we come not, gentle readers, at this late hour, to exchange the joyful salutation of these gay festive days—nor to join in the loud laugh and happy mirth that touch a chord and awake sweet deep-toned music in every buoyant heart. Nor can we follow in gloom and sadness to its tomb the year that has just been placed by the hand of time amid the innumerable throng of by-gone centuries. Nor can we weep over the fresh sod that covers much of "beauty's bright array and life's deep idle memories." Nor can we mourn that high human hearts has gone with it—that joys have passed away, that once

"Leaped like angels from the heart
And wandered free in life's young morn
To gaze upon the poetry of nature
And list to the woven sound of breeze
And bird upon the air."

and that

"Excellent hope, that roved forever
On the buoyant wings, like the bright
Starry bird of paradise and chanted
To the ever listening winds in the music
Of a thousand tongues, or soared
Into the open sky until night's
Burning gems seemed jeweled on her
Brow, has closed her drooping mind and made
Her home within the noiseless sepulchre.

But to the gay and merry hearts we love so well to mingle with, we say,

"On with the dance
Let joy be unconfined, when youth and beauty meet
To chase the fleeting hours with flying feet."

And when the hour of mirth and gaiety has given way to the season of holier reflection, we give to all the beautiful sentiments of the poet:

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave
Yet like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Indulge us in our deeper feelings—and from the solemn visions of the past—from the bright scenes of the present, turn the eye of hope and faith upon the unwritten and unsullied page of futurity. We contemplate the coming year as one pregnant with the destinies of a nation—as full freighted with the immense responsibility of giving either happiness or misery to the land we have chosen for our abiding place. Yes, this land, teeming with its active population and strong in its undeveloped powers, is worthy a more solemn character of thought. For where the country that bears within itself richer seeds for future wealth and greatness? Where the race of men, who, for generosity, bravery and independence can excel the hardy pioneers of the illimitable plains and the conquerors of the mighty barriers between us and civilzation? Where has philanthropy so wide space for the display of its untiring heroism as in our emancipation from all tyranny and wrong? And under what banner, more beautiful and free floating, can philanthropy go forth to battle in her holy cause, than beneath the folds of that which, day by day, unfurls its emblems of protection and power—its Stars and Stripes, over our fire-sides in the capital of New Mexico?

Yes, with far deeper pleasure than dwelling on decaying joys and blighted hopes—with higher thoughts than mourning over the stains of avarice, licentiousness and ambition, so roughly written on the scroll of the past, we hail the glad opening of an era that shall give us redemption from all we loathe—from all we hate—from all despise. And as we gaze upon a new star, radiant with the glories of freedom, about to be fixed in the fair firmament amid the bright galaxy of this western hemisphere, we feel that the morn has dawned, when liberty of thought and action shall be this nation's birth-right—when justice, from her sacred temple and clothed in her purest ermine, shall administer law to man, without prejudice and without passion—when progressive civilization with her learning, art and virtue, shall dispel the dark clouds of anarchy and ignorance and shed abroad upon this people the bright effulgence of the nineteenth century. The man, who has ever enjoyed the privileges arising from a high state of civilization and experienced the benefits of laws well enacted and justly administered, yet who would retard the extension of those priviliges and those benefits to the whole human family has a heart, dark and distorted as his own selfish passion. While one who cannot foresee the happy eminence which this country must ultimately attain under laws and institutions of a more extensive and liberal character has neither the will nor the intellect to distinguish the power of virtue from the force of vice.

Even at this moment of time we are in the midst of the purifying waters of redemption and regeneration. The wave of Freedom, that rose so proud and powerful on the Atlantic shore—that rolled onward with its irresistable might across the Mississippi waters, is now dashing its sparkling spray along the base of the lofty mountains that tower around us—soon to mingle its torrent with the Pacific wave.

How progressive, how irresistable the workings of the age. From the leaven of its influence new nations of freemen spring spontaneously into existence, and, like the bound giant in his wrath, break away from the rusty shackles of error, and all armed and ready for the fight, go forth to victory with the full unentramelled energies of the human intellect. And under its influence we may behold gathering around us the pure and refining luxuries of learning and science. We may see this nation born anew under the protection of a constitution that was formed by the handicraft of virture and cemented with the blood of patriot heroes. We may see assurance made doubly sure that oppression and injustice shall be no more the curse and sorrow of the land—and then along the coming future what a sublime vision opens on the enchanted senses of a redeemed nation—a vision more sublime than that which the ancient poets loved to picture in brightest fancy when they created the fair form of the Goddess of Beauty, springing with elastic step and fire-flashing eye from the foaming surge of the tempest-tost ocean—for we behold, from the blood-stained wave of war that dashes its fearful torrent around us, arising the fairer and lovlier form of the Goddess of Freedom, radiant with majesty and power, holding in her right hand the declaration of human rights and sitting firm and immovable on the rock-girt throne of a constitution.

Glorious News.

We are able to lay before our readers the news by express brought here by Messrs. Ware, Holcom and Ellenwood, of Capt. Armstrong's company.

In pursuance of orders from General Price, Captain Armstrong of Maj. Walker's Battlion, with a force of about forty men left Socorro, on the 6th of November last in pursuit of the Mexican force under General Cortez; and after a severe march of eighteen days, having suffered much for want of water and provisions, they came upon the encampment of the enemy on the 22d of the same month. A few shots were immediately exchanged by our advanced spies and the Mexicans—when eight of our troops made a gallant charge upon the entire body of the enemy, driving them from their camp in the utmost haste and confusion. The whole camp equipage, bridles, saddles and blankets, &c., with a few horses fell into the hands of the victors. But most pleasing to the nearly half-starved troops was the well cooked Beef they found ready prepared for their use. The force under Cortez is estimated at about sixty men.—A few are supposed to have been wounded. We however take pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the following particulars extracted from a private communication addressed to General Price, from Major Walker, dated

SOCORRO, Dec. 29, 1847.

"Capt. Armstrong encountered Cortes about fifty miles south of Arton Chico.—Had we horses that could even trot, Cortes would have been ours. As it was, though posted on the steep side of a canon, with fifty of his company of the National Guard, he ran before Armstrong and eight men The Captain has done admirably considering the exhausted condition of his men and horses. They had travelled nearly forty-eight hours without water or food—and previously, on one occasion, had suffered similarly. Ware being ahead about four hundred yards discovered some water in the canon, and stooped to drink, when a Mexican fired at him—Ware jumped up and returned the fire. At the same distance three others fired, but he stood up without flinching until the Captain came up.

Cortes has been commissioned a Captain by Governor Trias. The Lieutenant Juan Antonio Bueno is also from Taos—at least so I understand."

Among the papers now in possession of General Price and taken in the engagement are a muster-roll, a guard report and a sort of field-return. These evidently do not refer to Cortes' company, but appear to be old papers handed to him as *forms*, and are great curiosities. The commission of Cortes, with other documents, were also in his possession, and also the instructions of the Supreme Government to the Commissioners appointed to treat with Trist on the basis of the annexation of New Mexico. This latter document puffs up the New Mexicans as the only true patriots, alluding evidently to the Taos affair, and it is clear that it was brought here to stir up our friends and fellow-citizens to cut a few more American throats. But we know there is too strong a feeling of good will and friendship growing up between all classes of citizens in this Territory to be influenced by such papers disseminated among them. And that should this legalized high-way man and plunderer be once captured, it will put an end to all disturbance and resistance.

☞ We would be happy to publish a few of Cortes' papers, but have no room.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James Hartley & James Powers, in the conduct of Mercantile business in this city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The debts due by said firm will be settled and paid by James Hartley & Charles Kearny, and all debts due to said partnership will be collected by said Hartley & Kearney, who are successors to the firm of Hartley and Powers.

JAMES HARTLEY,
JAMES POWERS.

Santa Fe, Jan. 6, 1847.

Pierce & O'Connor,
FARRIERS and BLACKSMITHS,

ARE now prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business neatly and punctually, at their shop, in the rear of JOSEPH NANGLE's store, and in the same block of the U. S Hotel. They have also a large lot of iron on hand. Charges moderate.

Santa Fe, Jan. 8, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 17.

Sabado, Enero 8, 1848.

☞ Necesitamos un traductor competente. Se puede aplicar a la oficina de esta Gazeta. HOVEY Y DAVIES.

A los Patrones del Republicano salu lan a todos.—Que Dios les de muchos años nuevos — Que vivan en prosperidad con todas las circunstancias que conducen a la felicidad de una gente que verdadera amistad que verdadera religion seran las reglas de su conducta que vivan bien y mueran felices

Dicen que Santa Anna es un hombre muy juicioso, que siempre se retira muy temprano.

El Coronel Ralls esta en el Paso y tiene con el unas seis o siete companias de su Regimiento Sus tropas tienen buena salud.

Tendriamos gusto en publiear los documentos que tenia Cortes pero no tenemos lugar esta semana.

☞ Sin embargo que es mal tiempo del ano y que muchos de los Comerciantes se van para los Estados Unidos ahora para comprar efectos el comercio se halla algo bueno.

ANO NUEVO.

A LOS PALRONES DEL REPUBLICANO.

Un ano mas en la historia del mundo ha pasado. Entramos ciegos en la infinitud que abre para lo venidero. Contemplamos el ano que viene por uno preguiado con los destinos de una nacion. Un ano que tiene la responsabilidad de dar o felicidad o miseria a la tierra onde nos hemos sentado. Es tierra tan grande en sus recursos merece contemplacion; ¿onde se hallan un pais que tiene mas de las semillas por riquezas y grandeza, onde se hallan una raza de gente que pueden avanzarse tanto eomo aqui en las artes civilisadas. Onde tiene la filantropia tanto lugar como aqui para cortar las cadenas de ignorancia y tirania. Y bajo de que bandera mas libre puede la filantropia avanzar a batallar en su causa sagrada que bajo de esta que dia por dia enseña sus estrellas a la capital de Nuevo Mejico.

Vveremos a esta nacion nacida de nuevo bajo de la protecion de una constitucion que formo la mano de virtud y consagrada con la sangre de heroes patrioticos y podemos asegurarnos que opression y injusticia no mas estaran la ley del pais.

El que no pravea la distincion que puede obtener este pais bajo de leyes justas y hamanoa, es ciego.

El martes de esta semana recivio el Sr Comandante General noticias del Capitan Amstron que andaba en persecucion de Cortes, que alcanzo a este miserable en la punta de la Sierra Blanca. La partida del Capitan Amstron su componia de treinta hombres, mas no pudieron llegar hasta aquel punto si no solo siete por que el resto, su remonta estaba muy maltratada y se le incorporo despues. El presentarse los siete soldados fue bastante motivo para que Cortes y su gabilla se dispersase huyendo por las asperezas de la sierra, abandonaron treinta monturas y todos sus abrigos y provisiones, se les tomaron siete reses gordas, algunas obejas, seis vestias mulares y caballares, los despachos de Capitan y Teniente del mismo Cortes y Juan Antonio Bueno que les espidio el Gobernador Trias de Chihuahua y algunos otros papeles poco importantes. El Gefe de los rebeldes hulle siempre de donde puede tener peligro que una bala lo encuentre, y a su ejemplo sus hombres lo siguen. Nunca se le presentara mejor oportunidad para triunfar, que lidiar con sesenta hombres mas o menos contra siete, pero arrastra una Cadena de crimenes y la sangre de las indefensas victimas que sacrifico en Mora clama por venganza a donde quiera que se halle el malvado lo atormenta el remordimiento y no sabe donde ocultarse para librarse del suplicio merecido que le espera. El Capitan Gren con dos companias de soldados permanentes lo sigue en su dispercion, lleva buena remonta y esperamos que pronto le dara otro alcance o a lo menos lo alejara de las fronteras donde tantos robos ha perpetrado.

Por el Republicano.

Senores Redactores:

La Asamblen General se ha prorrogado sin haber ul con mucho acabado sus tareas Es de presumir que influencias de afuera junto con algunas rivalidades entre sus propios miembros habran sido la causa de que prorrogase sus sesiones antes de completar el codigo de leyes quel Territorio esperaba con ansia y al cual se sabe que algunos Senores Vocales trabajaron con empeno, Nada es mas natural que la tal suposicion al ver las leyes que solo en Ingles hasta ahora tiene el Sr. Gobernador para la sancion y solo tales circunstancias pudieran acaso escusar ese respetable cuerpo de haberse disuelto dejando la legislacion del Territorio en mucho peor estado del en que la hallaron, y que lo poco que ha hecho sea tan poco coordinado. Se nota prinsipalmente que ha abrogado el antiguo sistema de Rentas y no la ha reemplazado por otro. Decreta el Establecimiento de una Universidad y no ha proveido un sistema de educacion primaria. Decreta que los Prefectos alimenten los pobres de sus respectivos condados, y no ha creado los fondos de que los han de alimentar &c Por su conesponsal Don Simplicio benimos en conocimiento de que dos proyectos de ley aprobados por la Camara de Representantes fueron desechados por el Consejo. El uno relativo a casamientos y el otro a entierros, Es de sentirse que esto haya susedido si los tales proyectos estaban bien ordenados y conformes al espiritu y letra de la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, pues que sobre uno y otro punto habra de legislarse tarde o temprano.

Como supongo que la oposicion que encontraron estos dos proyectos fue causa, independientemente de lo que dije arriba, por la preocupacion de la educacion, de las costumbres y por la sorpresa que causa casi siempre la novidad en ciertas materias, voy a aprovechar la ocasion para ensayar a provar su necesidad y la conveniencia. Respecto del matrimonio dire que nadie duda que es uno de los actos mas importantes de la vida puesto que la Religion catolica para darle toda la importancia y solemnidad de que las cosas humanas son suceptibles elebo este acto prescrito por la naturaleza y regido por las instituciones humanas al grado de Sacramento. En una comunidad toda compuesta de gente timorata y moral, y que solo profesara la religion Catolica serian acaso suficientes las inspiraciones de la religion y los consejos de buenos sacerdotes para prevenir y remediar los estravios de la muy debil humanidad, pero cual es el pays y cual es el hombre cuya experiencia no le haya demostrado que aun en los pueblos mas religiosos y mas morales, por ser los preceptos de la religion tan frecuentemente demasiado debiles para contener los hombres en sus deberes tienen las leyes civiles que intervenir y corregir? Santa Fe ha dado aun recientemente algunos desgraciados ejemplo de ello, y todos los tenemos presentes Ahora bien N. Mejico agregado a los Estados Unidos no puede menos, que conforme a la constitucion de los mismos, ser tolerante y dejar que los habitantes sigan y practiquen la religion que sea mas analoga a sus opiniones Es de suponer que habitan y que habitaran aun mas este Territorio gentes de las varias denominaciones cristianas que esta diversidad de personas de diferentes religiones igualmente protegidas por las leyes que los catolicos, no siendo catolicos, no querran solemnizar sus casamientos ni seguir los ritos catolicos pero ni tampoco que se los solemnizen los sacerdotes catolicos y que esperaran hasta que sus comuniones sean bastante numerosas en este Territorio para atraer a el ministro de ellas para entonces casarse ante ellos en cuanto a lo religioso del matrimonio, como es de creer lo siguiran practicando los que son catolicos ante sus sacerdotes. Pero esto es en chanto a lo que mira la religiosidad del matrimonio y para los fines que la religion lo prescribe. El gobierno ni la legislatura no pretenden ni les es permitido por la constitucion intervenir en nada que tenga relacion con los dogmas de las religiones No proteje ninguna esclusivamente, no escluye ninguna y ni tampoco persigue ninguna Esta materia es dejada enteramente al albedrio de los individuos Pero para los fines civiles para asegurar a cada parte sus derechos, para poder protejer al ofendido y perjudicado igualmente que para los de los descendientes, la legislacion tiene obligacion precisa de dar reglas enteramente civiles y para solo esos fines de como se han de centratar y de que modo se ha de constelar la legalidad de los matrimonios independientemente de las religiones de cualesquiera denominacion que sean Con este objeto la Asamblea General tendra que autorizar para que sancionen los casamientos ademas de los sacerdotes y predicadores del Evangelio a los Jueces, Prefectos y Alcaldes, y ecsigir que unos y otros tengan precisa obligacion de registrar esos actos en la corte de prefectura de cada condado. Semejante ley me pareciera justa, prudente, imparcial y absolutamente necesaria para nuestra variada poblacion, en cuanto a lo civil y muy conforme ademas a lo que enseno el divino fundador de la cristiandad

En cuanto a los entierros, aun si todas las religiones hubieran prescrito la obligacion de enterrar los muertos, los gobiernos civiles tendrian que prescribirlo por decencia y para nuestra propia conservacion, Es cosa que practican las tribus mas barbaras ensenadas sin duda por la esperiencia. Al miramiento por la salud publica se debe igualmente atribuir la prohibicion de todos los gobiernos de dar sepultura en las Iglesias y en los demas lugares de grandes concurrencias. Bajo de estos respectos, el arreglo y designacion de los parajes para campos santos es absolutamente civil. Por otro lado siendo la actual poblacion de N. Mejico compuesta de personas de varias denominaciones cristianas que naturalmente repugnan enterrar sus deudos y amigos con los ritos de las religiones que no profesan, se hara preciso que la Asamblea General decrete se establesca en cada poblacion a lo menos un campo santo publico comun donde todas las clases entierren sus muertos segun los dictados de su conciencia con solo el estipendio necesario para su conservacion y decencia, y sin preferir ni escluir los difuntos de ninguno, Esta medida, que pareciera justa y equitativa, es ademas conforme a la constitucion de los Estados Unidos que no permite dar supremacia a ninguna religion ni creencia. Por ella no se perjudicaria a ninguna religion ni a los que las profesan, puesto que no se imponen ni se prohiben los ritos ni ceremonias de ninguna. Todos quedarian libres para practicar los que mas le les merezcan, y siendo asi el pueblo libre sobre este particular, como lo es en las demas acciones legales, tendrian a lo menos el merito de ser las que hicieran efectos de su fe y conviccion y no la de una coaccion quel gobierno no permite, y que desacreditaria ademas la religion que la impusiera

Esta es, mi opinion sobre estos dos puntos a mi entender importantes. Lo demas que dise Don Simplicio no lo entiendo bien, el indica estar poco satisfecho con lo que la Asamblea ha hecho, pero no se esplica bastante para poder apreciar su critica de los que quieren correr sin saber andar, ni la de aquellos que legislan para lo venidero en perjuicio de los presentes habitantes. Respecto de lo que dice sobre la eleccion de Alcaldes y segun su toro, dicho Senor manifiesta ignorar que semejantes elecciones no serian cosa nueva en N. Mejico y quel General Kearny lo supo muy bien. Sin duda que la mayoria de la Camara al desechar ese proyecto tubo presentes algunos de los motivos que un ano antes fueron igualmente poderosos con aquel General. Las circonstancias del pais no son tan superiores a toda precaucion para que la que usaron los Senores de la Camara en esa ocasion sea tan acreedora a critica Esto me hace suponer que D Simplicio debe ser muy nuevo entre nosotros a pesar de que insinua que si no es Vocal de la Asamblea es bastante intimo con algunos de ellos para que le comuniquen francamente y sin reserva sus deseos y sus derrotas Si no es asi no puede menos de haber sabido las tragedias de Taos y de Mora, y la que dirijio mas recientemente el Alcaldd de los Valles de cuyas frutos todo Santa Fe dara fe. Estas consideraciones aunque, no pesen nada con D. Simplicio acaso pesaron algo con la mayoria de la camara que no ha dado ninguna razon para suponerla tan servil como parece quiere darlo a entender el Sr. D Simplicio Siento que este Sr haya sido tan parco de palabras que no se le entiende bien, acaso en otro numero sera mas prolijo y entonces le apreciare en lo que valga Mientras tanto le suplico que tome en buena parte el que con caridad cristiana y con todo el respeto que yo siempre tributo a los hidalgos que tienen Don, le diga que su comunicado da barruntos de algo contrario a lo que su apellido anuncia, o bien de que esta malo y que resuella por alguna maladura Su amigo Inocencio

El que se subscribe solicita a los nuevo-Mexicanos para el contenido de las siguientes concisas reflexiones.

CONCIUDADANOS:—

Naturalmente se palpa, que el blanco de toda gobernacion en las sociedades bien organisadas, es el bien publico, la conservacion de los derechos civiles en general, y la proteccion en lo particular, de todos los individuos de la gobernacion; de suerte, que el establecimiento de las leyes, se endoresa a lo mismo, y el cumplimiento que exigen estas, dadas por los legisladores, hombrss sapientisimos, que por causas altas, consultan el mejor estar de los vivientes de cada gobierno, sea Monarquico, Republicano, o las modificaciones que estos tengan, no tienen otro objeto que el bien de las respectivas naciones. A esto se consideran los terrenos pertenecientes a coda gobernacion. ¿Y para que? para darles mas ser a los arbitrios y medios de su subsistencia; pues el bien de los habitantes y la felicidad del cuerpo politico que componen, es su fin.

Consideremos los dos gobiernos mejicano, y Americano del Norte, El primero derivado cuanto a su sistema politico, del Gobierno Espanol por medio de conquista, y sus habitantes que resultan de aquellos y de los indigenas que habitan ese nuevo mundo, descubierto por Cortes; mas el segundo derivado de la Inglaterra y en tiempo por la suficiencia de sus habitantes, de su saber y de su poder, hechos en gobierno republicano que brilla y resplandece en el orbe por su sistema politico y religioso, que tolera lo conveniente, y con esto es protejido el cristianismo de su seno y llevado decorosamente; pero el primero, esto es, el mejicano, se hiso independiente para ser republicano, en esperansa de que a imitacion del segundo, se engrandeceria, y aun mejoraria su ser. La consecuencia del gobierno Americano con su independencia de la Inglaterra, ha sido sistemarze en libre y verdaderamente republicano, cuya felis suerte envidian tantos otros gobiernos del orbe. Y cual ha sido la consecuencia del gobierno mexicano desde su independencia de la espana? ¡Ah! ¡nadie podra negar la esistencia de sus pasos que escandalisan todo el orbe! ¡La anarquia, el cisma politico, la division del gobierno, que en espresiones del Maestro de la verdad nos dicen, que el reino dividido sera destruido!

El que habla, omite pormenorisar hechos por que se haria prolijo en el discurso, y solo remite a sus conciudadanos, a las lecciones que de tan sabidas se tienen de los pasos del gobierno mexicano, el *deficit* de numerario y a la maxima deuda de millones de dinero con el gobierno de Inglaterra, para que se hallan empenados varios de sus Departamentos, y entre ellos el de Nuevo Mexico, sin hacer referencias a otras deudas.

Y si los impuestos muy gravosos establecidos en toda la republica mexicana, dejaron de tener efecto en este Nuevo Mexico, que siempre milito a sus estipendios como soldados honorados de su propio peculio, contra la multitud de tribus barbaras que le rodean en enemigos y que aun asi se intimo su pago, dejo de tener efecto, ¿quien ignora que esto fue por aquellos hombres revolucionarios que se revelaron contra el gobierno mejicano el ano de 37 y 38 y que en el primero dieron muerte al Gobernador y varios otros ciudadanos, y en el segundo fueron rendidos? Esos mismos tumultos, esas asonadas de hombres ignorantes sin educacion, sin amor a su patria, ni a sus familias, sin temor a Dios, y sin mira de transcendencias, dejadas sin castigo, ni protejidos los Nuevos Mejicanos del orden por su gobierno supremo, a quien tanto clamorearon por proteccion, es lo que motivo en el presente ano, la asonada que dio por consecuencia los asesinatos que el dia 19 de Enero del corriente ano, y despues los consiguientes que hasta la presente sufrimos De aqui la sublevacion de la tribu nabajo de los apaches jicarillas, y ultimamente, la reunion de fuersas libianas que en banda de hombres abandonados asechan a los N. Mejicanos por la costa del oriente en las cercanias del Vado, de los Valles de lauriano, y de las Vegas. Si no ocurrimos al reparo de males tan abultados, con la oportunidad y brevedad posible, cairemoss en en el laberinto de males, como los que baticina el profeta rey, de que un abismo llama otro abismo.

Juntando el principio con el fin, en la consideracion y perspicasia de los ciudadanos, omitiendo la difusion por lo dicho de no resultar molesto, concluye el que habla con poner a la vista.

1. Que la situacion de Mexico en una guerra obstinada, decando o motivando que padesean los inmenros males de desolacion, aun aquellos mayores poblados, y hasta la misma capital de la repuplica, dejaron de ver por el bien principal de la nacion, sus gobernantes.

2. Que los Nuevo Mejicanos, no por temor, sino por amor a su subsistencia, a la mejora de su suerte, a la oportunidad, y a la beneficencia del Gobierno Americano del Norte, invoquemos su proteccion, pidiendo el que nos reconoscan por unos ciudadanos de su gremio, con todas las consideraciones debidas y dadas a los que le han sido siempre en su basto continente.

3. Que para contener las alentativas que hacen, y arechanzas que tienden los enemigos reunidos en los mencionados puntos del oriente en fuerzas livianas, se presten auxilios para repelerlos.

4. Y ultimo, que se subscriban los ciudadanos que sean de opinion del que habla, si por justa y conveniente la estimaren, para que ella pueda ser presentada al Gobernador y al Gefe de las armas en Santa Fe, y por la via conveniente, remitida a los Mejicanos, y asi conste ante aquel gobierno, cual es la opinion de los amantes del orden, y deje de tenerse la idea que les han querido ingerir los amigos del desorden y enemigos del orden, que rompieron sus leyes, dieron muerte a su Gobernador y conciudadanos, y hubieran abansadose mas en su contra, si hubieran tenido poder.

El que os invita y quiere vuestro bien.

ANTONIO JOSE MARTINES,

Santiago Martines,	Andres Armijo,
Juan Manuel Lucero,	Jose M. Xaramillo,
Lorenzo Martines,	Jose Mateo Martines,
Jose F. Martines,	Pablo Duran,
Jose G. Martines,	Juan Keyes Lovato,
Rafael Lenorio,	Ricardo Vigil,
Julian Lucero,	Francisco Cordova.
J. N. Duran,	Pedro Vigil,
Francisco Montoya,	Reyes Rodriga,
Eugenio Naranjo,	Felipe Romero,
Juan de J. Vigil,	Francisco Sandobal,
Jdan de J. Montolla,	Mariano Valdez,
Juan de J. Trugillo,	Jose A. Romero,
Manuel Naranjo,	Pedro A. Valdez.

Taos, Diciembre 17, de 1847.

El General Price.

La prontitud con que el General Price dio el orden de seguir a Cortes, la atencion que el ha puesto sobre las tropas bajo de su mando, y el buen deseo que el demuestra para el bien de Territorio.

Estamos entendidos que esperan el orden del Ministro de Guerra dirigiendo al General Price marchase con sus Tropas a Chihuahua. En tal caso el dejara el mando aqui con el Coronel Newby es entendido tambien que el General Price examinara los proyectos de Leyes que pasaron la Camara de Representativoe unanimamente y que el Consejo Legislativo opuso tan enteramente y si el halla por bien que estos Proyectos seran Leyes el dara orden que esta es la Ley del Departamento y si son verdaderamente nacesario por el bien del pueblo, tendremos mucho gusto en la determinacion del Comandante en Gefe.

cavalry. At two o'clock in the morning they came in to inform me that the enemy had fallen on our advanced guard, and that our troops gave way. The French like not to be attacked. Our troops fell back somewhat in disorder; some betook themselves to flight; the enemy took some prisoners; we had retreated a league and a half. The Generals of the advanced guard, Lannes, Murat and Berthier, sent me courier after courier; they told me that their troops were in flight; that they could not stop them. They asked for support. I replied to all: 'Hold out as long as possible; if you cannot, fall back.' I perceived that the enemy had not yet employed his reserve; and in these kind of affairs the great object is to make the enemy employ all his forces in managing your own, and to make him attack you at right and left, as long as you cannot be deceived; the difficulty being to make him employ his reserve. He had thirty-four thousand men, against at most twenty thousand, who were in flight; he had but to pursue his advantage. I repaired to the first line in an elegant uniform; I attacked them myself with a demi-brigade; I broke their order of battle; I pierced their line. M. de Melas, who saw me at the head of the army, and his lines broken, imagined that I had arrived with the reserve to reinforce the combat. He advanced on this point with his own, six thousand Hungarian grenadiers, the flower of his infantry; this corps filled up the vacancy, and attacked us in our turn. Seeing this, I gave way; and, in a retreat of half a league, exposed to their cannon, I rallied all the army, and reformed it in order of battle; arrived near my reserve, which was composed of six thousand men and fifteen pieces of artillery, and Dessaix for General, and which was my sheet anchor; I opened, by an extremely rapid movement, the whole army. I formed the two wings of Dessrix, and I showed them six thousand fresh troops. A tremendous discharge of artillery, and a desperate charge at the point of the bayonet, broke the line and cut his two wings. I then ordered Kellermann to attack them with eight hundred horse; and, as cavalry march quicker than infantry, they cut off from the rest af the army six thousand Hungarian grenadiers, in sight of the Austrian cavalry; but this was half a league off, they required a quarter of an hour to arrive, and I have always observed that it is these quarters of an hour which decide the fate of battles. Kellermann's threw him toward our infantry; they were all made prisoners in a moment. The Austrian cavalry then arrived; but our infantry was in line, its cannon in the front: a line discharge and a barrier of bayonets prevented their attack; they retired, somewhat in disorder; I pressed them with three regiments which had just joined me; they deployed; and, in seeking to pass the bridge of Borunda, which is very narrow, a great many were drowned in the river. They were pursued till night.

I learnt after the battle, from several general officers, prisoners, that in the midst of their success they were not without inquietude; they had a secret presentiment of their defeat. During the fight they questioned our prisoners, asking them 'Where is Gen. Bonaparte?' "He is in the rear,' they replied; and those who had already fought against me in Italy, who knew my custom to reserve myself for the end, exclaimed 'Our day's work is not yet done.' They confessed also that when I showed myself at the first line they completely deceived, and that they believed all my reserve were engaged. In battles there is always a time when all the brave men have done their their best, when they seek nothing better than to run away; but these are misgivings of the heart; they want a pretext; the talent is to give them one.

At Arcole I gained the battle with five horsemen. I perceived the critical moment of lassitude in each army; I saw that the Austrians, in spite of their being old soldiers, wonld have been well content to find themselves in thoir camp; and that my Frenchmen, all brave as they were, had wished to be in their tents; all my forces had been engaged; more than once had I been forced to re-establish the battle.—There remained to me but five and-twenty guards; I sent them on the flanks of the enemy with three trumpets, sounding a charge very loud; 'Here is the French cavalry,' was the cry; and they were in flight. It is true that one must seize the moment; a moment sooner or later it would have been useless, had I sent twenty thousand horse; the infantry would have executed a quarter of a *conversion;* covered by its pieces, it would have made a good discharge, and the cavalry would not even have been attacked."

Afterward turning to some members of the institute: "You see, two armies are two bodies which encounter each other; there is a panic, which must be seized.—All this is nothing but meehanism and moral principle; in fact, all this is nothing but habitude; when we have seen many affairs, we distinguish the monent to a nicety; it is as common as a sum in arithmetic.

"The first time I penetrated into Italy, I found there a good government, a little despotic, it is true, but mildly administered. This time it was widely different; a re-action had commenced with fury; they had imprisoned, condemned and find all those who had taken any part in the Government. I had placed in different charges of the Chisalpine Lepublic the partisans of Austria; because it is my system to neutralize the great masses, in order, that the country where I carry the war may not be an enclosed list, but a theatre. Well,—all these people have been regarded with an evil eye and confounded in the hatred which they bore to the revolutionists.

"Moreover, the English, Russians and Turks had, in Italy, by despising the religion of the country in the degree that they scrupuously obersed their own, entirely indisposed the inhabitants, for whom the extent of religion is much more than with us in France. Still more, the Austrian notes were sixty per cent. beneath par, which they forced the Italians to take as ready money, and this completed the alienation of their good will. They were enchanted to perceive that we paid for everything in hard cash; 'Here are the French Louis again; *Ecci i Luigi ai Francia tornati!* It would seem that Kings are at this moment at their *seventeen hundred and-nineteen three;* they issue their assignats, make their requisitions, and they fatten their priests.

It was a Turkish corps which guarded our Lady of Loretto, and who were cantoned in the church; I had not thus much difficulty in ranging the Italians on my side, I said to them, 'The Austrians pretend to be the defenders of your religion, and they bring you a set of protestant English, who burn the Pope once a year in St. Peter's Square—a number of Russians, who have been heretic and schismatic since the fifth century; and to crown all a parcel of Mahometan Turks, a race of Infidels. While I—I am a Catholic; I have fought against the Turks; I am almost, a Crusader.' I established several priests in the Government of the Cisalpine Republic; the Italian priests are tolerant, bnt they form not a separate and powerful body, like the clergy in France; beside accustomed to be conquered; they take any oath you wish; and such was all I wanted."

"In Italy I employed some priests; in Egypt it was my care to fill the administration with them; we knew not the language, but we had want of intermediators between us and the people. Their character and their wealth gave them a certain influence; beside, they are great cowards, know not the use of arms, nor how to mount a horse."

In all the "Conversations," and "Reminiscences" of Napoleon which we have ever seen, we have never encountered anything more comprehensive, or more characteristic of the "Great Captain" than the foregoing, which will doubtless be as new and as acceptable to our readers as to ourselves.

Repeal.—At present, as we read, there is no indication of an united national Irish party being created out of the divided and exhausted fragments of the Repeal *Association.* The country is still a prey to famine and pestilence; and many years must elapse before she can recover herself.

Pension to Father Matthew.—Her Majesty has granted a pension of £300 a year to the Rev. Theobald Mathew.

Generosity of the Navy.—The Union publishes a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, enclosing a bill of exchange for $611.70, being the balance of money liberally subscribed by the officers and men of the steamer Vixen, gun boat Petrel, steamer Princeton and brig Porpoise for the benefit of Mrs. Mc Faul, widow ot the late U. S. Consul at Laguna, who was not long since drowned from Tabasco to Laguna. This handsome sum is only a portion of what was so generously raised by the gallant tars.

Conundrum.—What evidance has been given to prove that Santa Anna is a man of regular habits. Because he uniformly *retires* early.

Thespian Society.—A society of this kind has been formed in our town for the present winter, which we hope will be persevered in by the members and encouraged by the citizens, as many of them we are personally acquainted with, and know them to be young men of much theatrical talent and capable of enabling us to while away our long winter evenings in Santa Fe with pleasure and interest.

Missouri House.—This House, under the management of Messrs. Holt & Co., appear to be doing a very prosperous and thriving business. We understand they will shortly open their house likewise for the reception of boaders, and we trust they will receive that patronage which their generous hospitality and gentlemanly deportment warrants.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados. no se admiten subscriciones por menos de *tresmeses*

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a en peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa

P. R. Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en.

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casimetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien

Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.
Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante m ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidame ge autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los ni tocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN F. COONS.

Hartley y Power,

Lado del sur de la Plaza,

No. 12, calle principal,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y Parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Cotes.
Indianas negra y azules.
id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
id. negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id.
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de Ilgodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolines, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

Boggs, Rean y Boggs.

Dos puertas al poniente de Sambrano y Bent se estan ahora recibiendo un gran surtido bien acondicionado

Generos.

Son de todas las calidades y cosas que se pueden hallar en un almacen.

Tambien. Tun surtido completo de SOSA, Entre otras cosas tenemos capas muy finas y superioras de la primera clase **Todos,** se venden muy baratas a un precio muy bajo.

Sata Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

A Las Senoritas.

JOSE NAGLE tiene en su almacen un surtido el mas completo y entero que se hallan en Santa Ee. Entre los efectos estrangeros se hallaran Muselinas lisas, bordadas caladas y de colores. Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo marayado de seda Tapalos de seda y punto. Indianas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos, en fin todas las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear Las Senoras. A la gente del Rió Abajo es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.

Julian S. McKnight,

Mercader por Mayor y al Menudeo,

Nos. 75 y 76.

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos [Setiembre 10.

Salon de Bebidas y Pulperia.

HARTLEY y POWERS, en la tienda de Japon. Mercaderes por mayor y menor un generos y pulperia, &c., tienen junto en el mismo establecimiente un *Salon* en el que se hallaran toda calidad de licores, como punche, tom y jerry, rompunche, refrescos, hostiones, sardines y todo la demas que se puede hallar en un salon servido al mefor estilo. Tambien. tenemos licores de los mas miores y superiores por mayor y al menudeo y han comprado un grrnde y estenso surtido de ropa hecha, lo que se suplica al publico pasen y visitar dicho establecimiento a fin de que se impongad. de los respectivos precios los que so ofrecen con la mefor comodidad y proporcion. Santa Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, al oriente de la Plaza,

ESTAN abendo ahore un surtido muy grande y entero de generos en la casa que occupe antes Don Simon Delgado, que consisten de Botas y Zapatos; Quincalleria; Tenassas; Merceria; Cosas de fantasia; Sombreros y Cachuches; Ropa hecha; Heronderra; Fresados; Guantes; Zapatos de muger; Guarniciones para Ropa; Tabaco muy superior; Clavos de fierro de diferentes classes con un surtido general de GENEROS, con muchas cosas que par la primera vez, han estado ofrecida aque. Todos de esta convidan al publico a llegan y exeminar, si quieren cosas buenas y baratas.

HOVEY Y DAVIES,

Imprenta de Libros y de encargos

En la esquina del norte de la Plaza.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

BY HOVEY & DAVIES.] SANTA FE, N. M., JANUARY 15, 1848. [VOL. I—NUMBER 18.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE REPUBLICAN will be published every Friday, at the LOW PRICE of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per square of TEN LINES or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c, always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, AGENT.

Ind Exp. will copy and send bill to this Office.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,

Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c, and will be happy to wait upon all who call.

November 1st, 1847.—6w8n.

Provission Warehouse.

J. A. CHARLEVILLE, *Agent,*

WILL OPEN on Monday next, in the store opposite to Mr. Coleman's corner, the best assortment of Provisions and Groceries ever before offered in Santa Fe, which he will sell by the quantity or at retail at regular market prices FOR CASH. His stock consists in part of 10 sacks coffee, 20 1-4 chests tea, 2000 lbs sugar, 2000 lbs butter, 2000 lbs cheese, 300 lbs honey, 100 gallons molasses, 500 gallons whiskey, 200 gallons cogniac brandy 20 dozen Champagne, 500 boxes sardines, 50 boxes raisins, 1000 lbs saleratus, 20 bbls crackers, 10 gross playing cards, mackerel, chewing tobacco smoking do., regalia and principe cigars, candles soap, blacking, dried apples, dried peaches, pickles catsup, pepper sauce, chocolate, ground pepper, allspice, ginger, tinware tumblers, skillets, powder, lead, sole leather, lemon syrup, claret wine, deer skins, Spanish blankets, cloths hair and tooth brushes and combs, hats, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c., &c

Santa Fe, Nov. 20, 1847.

Bar Room, Groceries, &c.

HARTLEY & CUNIFFE.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., have, in connection with their establishment, opened a Saloon, in which can be had all kinds of Liquors, Hot Whiskey Punch, Tom & Jerry, Rum Punch. Refreshments, oyster suppers, Sardines, and every thing that may be found in a saloon served up in the best style.

ALSO,

They have fine and superior Liquors at whole sale and retail, and Groceries

They have purchased a large and [illegible] sortment of clothing—All of which [illegible] ask the public to call and examine [illegible] them that is offered cheap.

Hartley & Cuniffe,

South side of the Plaza,

No. 12, Main street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and custrmers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE. Also

Brown Domestics	Black & Blue Satinets,
Beached do	do do Cassimers
Bue Dwellings	Blue Janes,
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs
French, Eng & Am.	Fancy Prints,
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton & Silk Hdkfs
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies	Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins Laces &c &c

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El Passo Wines; equal to any in Santa Fe

HARDWARE &c. all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself

Santa Fe, oct. 9th, 1847.

P R Tully,

Agent for B. F Coons.

HAS on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market —Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.

Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe,

BENJ. F. COONS

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, East side of the Plaza.

THE above Firm are now opening a large and full assortment of goods at the house formerly occupied by Del Gordo, consisting of Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Shovels and Tongs, Blankets, Fancy articles, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies kid gloves, trimmings for clothing of all kinds, tobacco, a superior article of Virginia, nails of different kinds, together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and many things for the first time offered for sale in the Santa Fe market All of which they invite the public to call and examine if they wish good articles and good bargains

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 75 and 76.

(On the West side of the Public Square,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware. Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves [Sept 8.

BOGGS, KEAN & BOGGS.

Two doors east of St. Vrain & Beaubien's,

ARE now receiving a large and carefully selected assortmens of Dry Goods consisting of every thing usually found in a dry good house. Also a large lot of Hardware, and a full assortment of Queensware Amongst other things [illegible] fine and superior cloaks [illegible] will be sold low for cash

Santa Fe Nov. 13, 1847.

The Soldiers Grave.

There's a white stone placed upon yonder tomb,
Beneath a soldier is lying:
The death wound came amid sword and plume,
When banner and ball were flying.

Yet now he sleeps the turf on his breast,
By wet wild flowers surrounded;
The cloud shadow falls o'er his place of rest,
Where the steps of his childhood bounded.

There were tears that fell from manly eyes,
There was woman's gentle weeping;
And the wailing of age and infant cries,
O'er the grave where he lies sleeping.

He had left his home in his spirit's pride,
With his father's sword and blessing;
He stood with the valiant side by side,
His country's wrongs redressing.

He came again in the light of his fame,
When the red campaign was over;
One heart that in secret had kept his name,
Was claim'd by the soldier lover.

But the cloud of strife came upon the sky;
He left his sweet home for battle;
And his young child's lisp for the loud war-cry,
And the cannon's long death-rattle.

He came again —but an alter'd man:
The path of the grave was before him,
And the smile that he wore was cold and wan,
For the shadow of death hung o'er him

He spoke of victory—he spoke of cheer:—
These are words that are vainly spoken
To the childless mother or orphan's ear,
Or the widow whose heart is broken.

A helmet and sword are engraved on the stone,
Half hidden by yonder willow;
There he sleeps, whose death in battle was won,
But who died on his own home pillow!

For the Republican

The subscribers solicit the attention of the New Mexicans to the following concise reflections:

Fellow-Citizens;—The object of all government in every well organized community is the public good, the conservation of civil rights generally, and the protection of the individual governed. The enacting of laws by wise legislators of exalted views, tends solely to the benefit of the citizen under any government, be it monarchical or republican, or any of their many varieties. And why? In order that all may alike enjoy the common resources of the territory they inhabit, happiness as a people and as a body politic.

Let us consider the situation of the two governments—the Mexican and the American government of the north.

The first originated from Spain and from thence came its political system. Its inhabitants originated from an amalgamation of the Spaniards with the world by Cortez. But the second, derived all from England, and in time, by the enterprize and wisdom of its people, and by their energy constituted a republican government which shines resplendent in the world by its system both political and religious; tolerant and unexacting, it has cherished christianity in its bosom, and under it, religion is practised with propriety and decorum. The first also made itself independent of Spain, with the hope to be able to imitate the second in the establishment of a republican government, and like it to prosper and become powerful.

The result of North America's independence of England, has been to establish a government free and truly republican, with admiration the nations of the world enjoy.

What has been the result of Mexican independence from Spain? Ah, no one can deny the facts that are a scandal in the whole world, anarchy, political [illegible]ism. The writer omits the detail of facts that his communication may not be tedious, and he directs the attention of his fellow citizens to the painful lessons they have learned from the Mexican government, to the great want of money, the immense debt of millions that it owes to England, for which several departments, and among them, New Mexico, have been mortgaged, not naming other debts.

The New Mexicans have always at their own expense, fought as good soldiers against the multitude of Indian tribes that surround them, and yet enormous taxes have been levied by the Mexican republic have been asked of them though without effect.

Who is ignorant that the imposition of these taxes failed in consequence of the revolution of '37 and '38; the actors in which rebelled against the Mexican government, in the first year killing the governor, and many citizens in the second year sustaining a defeat. These tumults and mobs were raised by ignorant and uneducated men possessing neither love for their country or their families, nor having the fear of God before their eyes and perfectly regardless of results. Yet these men were left unpunished by the supreme government of mexico, to whom, the New Mexicans who were lovers of good order appealed for protection. To the impunity suffered to these revolutionists, may we attribute the assassinations committed by the mob on the 19th of January last. The consequences of which all New Mexico now suffers. From this same cause (the neglect of the Mexican government) the depredations of the Navajoes, Apaches, and Picarilloes have continued. And lastly the combination of the abandoned rabble on the eastern frontier, at Valles le Laureant and Las Vegas. If we do not apply the remedy of these great evils, and seize the opportunity as quickly as posible, we shall fall into a labyrinth of evils, as said the king prophet, "in the lowest depth their is a lower deep."

To conclude in order that I be not too diffuse, I present to the consideration of my fellow-citizens, the following:

1st. That the situation of Mexico in an obstinate war, permitting or causing the largest cities, and the capital itself to suffer the evils of desolation, proves that its government has neglected to look for the welfare of the nation.

2nd. That the New Mexicans, not through fear, but for the sake of their well-being, avail themselves of the opportunity to seek the good will of the American government of the north, and invoking its protection asked to be numbered among its citizens, with all the privileges and rights awarded to its own people.

3: They ask that the attacks of the enemy on the above named eastern frontier be repressed by means order by the Government.

4. That all those citizens who consider this petition just and proper will sign it with the view that the same shall be presented to the Governor and the chief of the Military at Santa Fe—then by convenient means to be laid before the Mexican public; and afterwards forwarded to the Superior Government at Washington, in order to show the opinions of the friends of order and to correct the idea that they may have prevailed in consequence of the acts of the rebellious and disorderly, by breaking the laws and killing the late Gover-

nor and many other citizens, and who would have proceeded to greater extremes had they possessed the means. He who solicits you and wishes you well.

ANTONIO JOSE MARTINES,

Santiago Martinez,	Andres Armijo,
Juan Manuel Lucero,	Jose M. Xaramillo,
Lorenzo Martines,	Jose Mateo Martines,
Jose F. Martines,	Pablo Duran,
Jose G. Martines,	Juan Keyes Lovato,
Rafael Lenorio,	Ricardo Vigil,
Julian Lucero,	Francisco Cordova.
J. N. Duvan,	Pedro Vigil,
Francisco Montoya,	Reyes Rodriga,
Eugenio Naranjo,	Felipe Romero,
Juan de J. Vigil,	Francisco Sandobal,
Juan de J. Montolla,	Mariano Valdez,
Juan de J. Trugillo,	Jose A. Romero,
Manuel Naranjo,	Pedro A. Valdez.

Taos, Dec. 17th, 1847.

The citizens of New Mexico have elected their representatives to the Convention to devise means for obtaining a Constitution from the United States and a membership in the great Northern Union.—Fellow-citizens, your duty is not yet discharged. You may have been vigilant in the choice of your delegates, yet we are convinced that in the selection there are many who have deceived you, and who will not further the object for which you have elected them, unless you clearly instruct them as to their duties, and it is necessary that every American citizen should take an active part in this. Too many, will, we fear, rather listen to the selfish promptings of the *interested few*, who have for years, as if by divine right, tyranized over you, than to your voice as a people seeking the establishment and extension of your rights. Your duty to yourselves then demands that you should instruct your delegates when assembled in Convention as to your wishes by written memorial signed by the citizens of the respective counties.

Instruct them that the sole duty for which you have elected them is to obtain for you a free and tolerant Government under the Constitution of the U. States.—Let your instructions to that effect appear in this capital simultaneous with the assembling of the convention, or your interests and the welfare of the Territory may be sacrificed.

The question now is not so much annexation. The march of armies and the proclamations of commanding generals have decided that question. New Mexico belongs to the United States of the north, and will forever belong to them.

The services you require of your representatives is to take the necessary steps to acquire such a constitution as of right belongs to you, as the new inhabitants of a portion of the territory of the great northern Republic, to hasten the time that the strict surveillance of armies and the necessary severity of military control will not be required.

Accident.—A man yesterday, while hurrying in great speed round the east corner of the Plaza, met two young senoritas of his acquaintance, and pulling off his hat forgetfully, the following load of freight tumbled about the street:—Seventeen old letters, several unpaid bills, one of which for $15 was receipted, one clean shirt bosom and collar, cigars *ad lib.*, a bottle of Balsam Copaiva and a box of Capsules, a pair of gloves, a pair of false whiskers, ten numbers of the Santa Fe Republican, five copies of our new year's address, two decks of monte cards, a set of dice, five fandango tickets, half a pint of *pinones*, two pair of foxed pentaloons, a small flask of brandy and several notes requesting the person to call and settle his bills. The articles we understand have been nearly all recovered.

An Independent Press.—We have already had propositions made to bring out an Independent Press. Should we accept the proposition we shall start for the U. States next month and return with a new office early in the spring, and commence the publication of a paper on a larger scale.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, January 15, 1848.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agent at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers;

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

"The Soldier's Grave," on first page, should have been credited to Miss Landon.

☞ We refer our readers to a communication from the Priest and citizens of Taos, on our first page.

☞ A mail is expected from the States in a few days, when we hope we shall have some news of importance from our readers.

Our Paper.—At present we are not certain whether we shall issue more than one number more. Should we not we shall notify our readers in our next. We are certain that, should we not be able to make different arrangements we will be obliged to stop it.

☞ During the firing of the National Salute on the 8th of January, a gunner by the name of Sterling, of Capt. Geiss' company, was so seriously injured on the left arm by the accidental discharge of a cannon, as to cause amputation immediately necessary.

Government Printing.—If there is such a thing as a Civil Government in this country, why do they not appropriate a salary or a certain sum for the publication of the laws, &c. It seems that if they have any interest in the welfare of this country, that instead of trying to have their work done by men detailed from the army at 18 cents per day, they should appropriate something to encourage printers and the publication of a paper here. Should they not feel so disposed we are certain that such work cannot be done. More anon.

Taos.—We have no news of importance from this place, but according to several letters we have read lately, we believe that most of the citizens in that place are using their utmost exertions in favor of annexing this territory to the U. S.

Navajoes.—This tribe of Indians have been very quiet during the last two or three months, or since the southern part of this territory has been occupied by our troops.

☞ We would recommend all persons wishing to make good bargains, to attend the auction sale of E. Leitsendorfen & Co. on Wednesday next.

☞ Among the companies of volunteers that returned from Socorro was Captain Kinney's, which made a very fine appearance. This company is from Chicago, Illinois, and is well drilled. Capts. Cunningham, Kinman, Adams and Moses, with their respective companies, have also arrived. The troops have enjoyed good health.

Music.—The army is well supplied with musicians, who give us some very pleasant entertainments at tattoo. The band of the Illinois regiment is a fine one, and gives us the best of martial music. Besides these there are many amateur performers, who when occasion offers, can lend a helping hand. Whilst the Illinois band was performing on the plaza a few nights since, we heard a friend remark, "music hath charms to sooth the savage breast," and if so, our government had better send musicians to Mexico than soldiers.

New Mexico.

We are well aware of the many difficulties which a commanding officer in this territory has to encounter, and the many embarrassing situations in which he is placed, with so many jarring and conflicting interests to please, and great allowances should therefore be made for the impossibility of giving entire satisfaction to all. Knowing this, we have paid but little attention to individual cases of complaint, believing that time would bring all things right and that minor grievances would be buried in oblivion. At no time since the arrival of American troops in this country has there been as good order and discipline among them as there is at present, nor did the public at any time feel that theirs or their country's rights and institutions were less endangered than at the present, but still the citizens one and all feel that there is one thing yet wanting for the security of their persons and property. They believe and know, that they, as citizens of an enlightened country, are deprived of many privileges that they are entitled to, that they are also deprived of a civil government. We are well aware that there has been a mere form of a civil government here, but at no time has it acts been strictly enfored, whether it is the fault of the civil officers or the military, we cannot say, but we are certain that it has been in no manner a protection to the people. Theft, burgiaries, &c., are often committed, prisoners taken, confined, tried by a mere form, convicted, sentenced, and in course of one or two days set at liberty, no matter how aggravating the case may be. The public, upon more occasions than one, have felt themselves trifled with, and their just rights and privileges withheld. They consider that they are entitled to a civil government, which they were told would administer justice in all cases affecting them, but instead of this being the case, they find themselves placed under a kind of *half* way civil and military rule, not knowing which to look to for protection. They are called on to pay heavy taxes, and take out licenses, for no other purpose, than to pay the salaries of a few officers, who when called upon to administer justice, acknowledge it is not in their power to act, but advise the complainant to lay his case before the military commander.

A short time since the legislative body met, and after being in session some thirty days, adjourned, during which time, the House of Representatives framed and passed many good laws, but they were all rejected by the senate. So in its proper turn, there was nothing done at all, for as one House framed and passed bills, the other rejected them. The public have been anxiously awaiting the announcement of the new framed laws, but lo and behold, they have waited in vain, for none, or but few have been made, and those have not been published. On adjourning, however, the members were exceedingly prompt in calling upon the Treasury for their dimes and thus returned to their respective homes with *mucho dinero*. Such has been the course pursued by our legislators.

The whole population, which represents as great an amount of intelligence as could be found any where in an equal number, are willing to place themselves under any government or laws that will administer justice to all, let it be either military or civil.

In our last paper we stated, that it was expected Gen. Price would revise the laws proposed by the House of Representatives in the last legislature, and that, if in his opinion they were beneficial, he would order them to be promlgated as the laws of the land. We still repeat the same, and pray for the benefit of many, that he may do it, and we sincerely believe he will, and order an immediate publication of the same. Should he not, we trust he will at once declare martial law, that the citizens may know under what power they are to be governed.

The Priests.

When our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ sent his Apostles to the world to preach peace and good will to all men, he gave no recommendations to his servants to attempt the control of their fellow men in other than teaching them to practice those divine principles which make man better fit to meet his God when called to the bar of Divine Justice. The Priests of this country, on the contrary, professing to be followers of the same Lord Jesus Christ, attempt the exercise of the most baneful domination over the minds of the people, and step aside from the exercise of their religious duties to use the influence which their superior information gives them over their more ignorant countrymen, not for the benefit of the flocks confided to their care, but for the purpose of self aggrandizement. The people must beware and look into the motives which at the present crisis have caused the opposition of some of these men to a measure which tends to increase the civil and religious freedom of their own people. Let the people also ask themselves if the countenance given by some of these men to robbery, murder and insurrection is in accordance with the precepts of their divine master. Open air hostilities on the field of battle, one of the necessary evils arising from the imperfection of man has its excuse and justification in the eyes of God and man, but the acts which have been committed in this Territory have none.

The Western Diocese of the U. States will now have the control of religious affairs, and if the ecclesiastics of this country overstep the limits of their duties and privileges, they will doubtless be removed from a position which gives them the power of doing harm by the bishop of the diocese. We do not wish to be understood in the most remote degree, as desiring any interference with the religious tenets of the people. We solely aim at freeing them from a bondage which enthralls alike their minds, their bodies, and their souls, makes them the servants of a class of men, who neither preach nor practice the laws of God.

Times of holding Courts.

☞ In accordance with a law passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the times and places for holding the Circuit Courts, in the several counties of the Territory, are as follows:—

County of Valencia, (at Peralto,) 1st Monday in February, June and October.
County of Bernalillo, (at Albuquerque) 2d Monday in February, June and October.
County of Santa Anna, (at Algadones,) 3d Monday in February, June and October.
County of Santa Fe, (at Santa Fe,) 4th Monday in February, June and October.
County of del Bado, (at San Miguel,) 1st Monday in March, July and November.
County of Rio Arriba, (at Los Luceros,) 2d Monday in March, July and November.
County of Taos, (at Don Fernando,) 3d Monday in March, July and November.

J. HOUGHTON, *Presiding Judge.*

Auction.

THE Subscribers will sell at Public Auction, on *Wednesday* the 19th inst., at their stand in Santa Fe, Dry Goods, Clothing and Hardware—Goods of various kinds and descriptions—three Wagons, lot of Wagon Irons, Harness, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, &c.

☞ *Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

Jan. 15.] E. LEITENSDORFER & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James Hartley & James Powers, in the conduct of Mercantile business in this city, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The debts due by said firm will be settled and paid by James Hartley & Henry Cuniffe, and all debts due to said partnership will be collected by said Hartley & Cuniffe, who are successors to the firm of Hartley and Powers.

JAMES HARTLEY,
JAMES POWERS.

Santa Fe, Jan. 6, 1847.

Pierce & O'Connor,

FARRIERS and BLACKSMITHS,

ARE now prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business neatly and punctually, at their shop, in the rear of Joseph Nangle's store, and in the same block of the U. S. Hotel. They have also a large lot of iron on hand. Charges moderate.

Santa Fe, Jan. 8, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 18.

Sabado, Enero 15, 1848.

Una Prensa independiente hemos recibido proposiciones para establecer aqui una Prensa independiente. Si resolvemos establecerlo, saldremos de aqui en el mes de Febrero y volveremos lo mas pronto posible y empezaremoe la publicacion de un periodico bien manejado.

Recomendamos a todas las personas que desean hacer buenos tratos que asistan a la Almoneda que se hara por E. Leitensdorfer y Compania el procsimo Miercoles.

Llegara un Correo de los Estados Unidos dentro de pocos dias por el cual esperamos recibir algunas noticias importantes para nuestros lectores.

NAVAJOES.—Estos Indios han estado muy quietos todos los meses del invierno o mientras que las Tropas hau estado en el Rio Abajo.

Algunas cinco Companias de los Voluntarios de Illinois volvieron del Socorro el dia Jueves deta semana, se salieron de aquel punto el dia 18 del mes pasado, tenian muy buena salud.

TAOS.—No tenemos novedades de este lugar de ninguna importancia en esta semana.—Segun ecrtas que hemos visto creemos que la mas parre de la gente son muy bien dispuestos a la Agregacion de este Territorio a los E. Unidos.

TROPAS.—Estaran despachadas en muy poco tiempo tres o cuatro Companias a las Vegas y San Mignel para protejer a los Ciudadanos de esos Rumbos.—Tenga cuidado Senor Cortes. estos Rancheros de Illinois son algo.

Don Simplicio empezo y acabo como la mula de alquiler de la fabula, que al principio de tan veloz apenas dejaba respirar al jinete y que a poco trecho ni el latigo ni las espuelas eran suficientes para hacerla avanzar un paso si es que ha muerto, Dios tenga piedad de su alma! Pero si solo se ha retirado de arrepentido o avergonzado le aconsejo que haga alguna reparacion a las personas que directamente insulto sin provecho de la buena causa ni de nadie. Que pensara el publico de un Escritor politico que se anuncia tan intimo con los Senores de la Asamblea y que aun hace sospechar ser uno de los Vocales del Consojo que se permite tan crudas invenctivas contra personas que indica tan a las claras por sus vestidos pelos y senales, sin presentar al mismo tiempo alguna prueva o fundamento de sus acusaciones? Vaya Don Simplicio esto es ya maldad que desdice mucho de su nombre y de lo que pretende profesar Acaso no tenia su merced otro modo de descargar su vilis mas de calumniando personas pacificas que ni V. conoce ni ellas acaso tratan de conocer o V. para nada? Pero vaya, Dios se lo perdone, y si es cristiano sean sus remordimientos su castigo! Con esto se despide de V. para siempre su servidor INOCENCIO.

No tenemos noticias de los Estados Unidos desde la ultima fecha que publicabamos.

El Senor Capitan Greeer con una compania regular se halla ahora en persecucion de Cortes, y en caso de que alcanzen esta partida de vagos, no hay duda de que los cautivaran, por que toda la compania esta bien montada y bien equipada.

Pensiones.

Las Comerciantes de Santa Fe y todos del Departamento han tenido de sostener la haciendo publica con las licencias ruinasas que han tenido de pagar—este no es igual el Haciendero el Ranchero, el rico, el pobre cada uno debe pagar su proporzion segun sus bienes o intereses. De este modo, nadian pudo quejar—cuando la carga es puesto en un clase no mas lo hallan pesado, y no es justo—estamos entendidos que una ley sobre este asunto paso las Comeras legislativos que hai de tomar efecto el dia 1 de Avril. Este tambien es una de las causas que los efectos han mantenido sus precios. Las licensias que pagan los comerciantes ahora son casi lo mismo como cuando habra Aduana. Efectos tambien tienen mas valor en los Estados Unidos por causa de la guerra que han tenido hace anos.

Los Eclesiasticos.

Cuando nuestro Senor y Salvador Josus Cristo mando sus Apostoles a predicar Paz, y Caridad al mundo el no daba ninguna licencia a ellos a tomar el privilegio de dominar sus discipulos en sus negocios temporales; Su mision fue a ensenar al mundo esos principios que conduscan ol hombre a los cielos y lo mejora para presentarse delante de Dios.

Los Eclesiasticos de este pais al contrario al mismo tiempo que profesan ser servidores del mismo Jesu Cristo quieren ser los amos de las Animas y las almas de sus ganados que son confiados a ellos de cuidar; y se ecseden sus privilegios en lo tanto que quieren exercer el influjo que los da su mejor educacion por el beneficio de ellos mismos y no por el bien de su gente. La gente deben ser cautos y poner cuidado sobre los motivos qne en el crisis presente han causado la oposicion de algunos de estoos hombres contra un Proyecto que tiene por objeto y fin la cresencia de la libertad secular y tempo al de su misma gente. Ablamos de la proposicion de agregacion con los Estados Unidos. La gente deben tambien preguntarse a ellos mismos, si la aprobacion que algunos de estos hombres influentes han dado a Rovos, matanzas y Revoluciones es en concordancia con los preceptos de nuestro Divino Senor.

Guerra clara y honesta en el campo de batalla, tiene su excuso y justificacion en los ojos de Dios y hombre, pero las atrocidades que han sucedido en este pais, almiten de ningunos.

El Diocesis del Oeste de los Estados Unidos va tener la dominacion de los negocios Religiosos de este pais: Los Eclesiasticos aqui saben que si este forma parte de los Estados Unidos no pueden exceder los limites de sus deberes sin exponerse a estar remudados por el Obispo del Diocesis.

No queremos estar entendidos de ningun modo que tenemos ni el menos deseo de meternos en los negocios religiosos de la gente de aqui.

Ablamos solamente con el propocito de ayudarles quebrar las cadenas, que amaran sus animas, sus cuerpos y sus almas y los hace ser esclavos de hombres que ni predican ni practican las leyes de Dios y las obligacione de su religion.

Cuando el Capitan Armstrong y su partida al cansaron a Cortee un Sr. Ware y un Frances estaban delante de la tropa. Ware hallo agua y estaba haciendo a su mula beber cuando el Frances prontamente se retiro dejando al Senor Ware a mantener la guerra solo, y este el hizo hasta que llegaron lo demas de la tropa.

Los ladrones molestan mucho al mayor Walker agarrando bestias de sus soldados que estan en el Socorro, el otro dia agarro uno de los ladrones y le dio cien azotes y si otra vez lo volvio hallar rovando creemos que el colgara dos o tres por el pescuezo y lo mereceran.

[Por el Republicano.]

TAOS, Enero 6 de 1848.

Senores Editores:—

En el Estado Transitorio en que se halla N.-Mejico de un gobierno arbitrario, aunque malamente llamado Republicano, el uno que lo es verdaderamente sobre los principios mas liberales hasta ahora conocidos, y segun el cual los Ciudadanos solo tienen que reconocer y obedecer las las leyes que sus Representantes decreten; en el que los Oficiales publicos no son mas que unos ejecutores de su voluntad, pues qne no hay mas autoridad suprema ni mas voluntad que la ley, seria de desear que las personas influyentes que tanto pueden contribuir por si mismas con su ejemplo y sus consejos, coadyuvaran a naturalizar y generalizar nuestro nuevo sistema de gobierno que bien entendido y ejercido debe asegurarnos nuestro presente y futuro bien estar. Que hicieran entender al pueblo cuanto le importa al ejercer sus derechos cuando se ofrecen eleccione de dar sus votos a favor de aquellas personas que por sus talentos, virtudes, independencia y patriotismo esten mas seguros de que no abusaran del poder que les dan y que al contrario se esmeraran en devisar los mejores medios para fomentar la prosperiadad general. Todos sabemos que de las buenas elecciones dedenden siempre las buenas leyes y de estas su pronta ecsacta y justa aplicacion. Que adelantan y que remedian las personas que con humor hipocondrio se manifiestan tan indiferentes a cuanto se pasa delante de ellas, pareciendo enlutadas porque se desvanesen antiguas preocupaciones y preeminencias? Acaso con melancolias y pesadumbres se combia la suerte de los sucesos ni se detiene la opinion del siglo que es la que al fin rije todo a pesar de todos los pesares? No ciertamente, eso es imposible Lo mas prudente pues y lo mas acertado es puesto que de grado o sin el hemos de conformarnos de sacar todo el bien que se puede del momento presente preveniendo paro lo futuro. Tenemos todos parte en las elecciones y deliberaciones que se ofrezcan; comparemos y disentamos libremente los meritos de sus candidatos que se presenten, y escitemos a que lo sean y a hacer elejir aquellos que mejor merezcan nuestra confianza y que juzguemos mas capaces de cumplir nuestras esperanzas. Esto es de suma importancia en las actuales circunstancias. Dentro de pocos dias habra una eleccion que influira mucho en la suerte de N.-Mejico, pues que de su acierto dependera el que nuestro gobierno civil sea mas o menos pronto emancipado. Esto todos los que lo entienden lo desean pero nadie mas que su humilde servidor—CUMAPA.

Por el Republicano.

Senores Editores.

En el numero anterior dio su opinion cierto Inocencio sobre los proyectos de ley relativos a los casamientos como actos Civiles y sobre los Cempos Santos. Yo me propongo hoy de dar la mia sobre el de Contribuciones qne fue dejado sobre la mesa en el Consejo Legislativo.

Todo el mundo sabe y los sucesos de cada dia nos lo pruevan que no puede ecsistir ninguna sociedad sin gobierno; y que sino lo hubiera pronto volvieramos a un estado de naturaleza primitivo en el que cada individuo obrando segun los impulsos de sus pasiones respetaria o iuvadiera los derechos de sus vecinos, y no habria mas de la fuerza fisica que determinaria las diferiencias. Sentado esto digo, que un gobierno independientemente de los medios de fomentar el bien de la Sociedad en general, debe tambien tener los medios de sostener los individuos que componen el gobierno. No debe esperarse que haya siempre particulares que sacrifiquen su tiempo y bien estar particular al del publico. Es menester asogurarse de los servicios de esos agentes publicos por compensaciones que les proporcionen su modo de vivir y que mediante eso puedan dedicar sus talentos y sus estudios al fomento del bien general. No es tampoco de esperar quel Gobierno General invierta por mucho tiempo mas los productos de las Contribuciones que pagan los individuos de otros Estados componentes de la Union al sosten del gobierno Civil y Administracion de un nuevo miembro. Cada uno debe proveer a sus propias necesidades particulares. Que de mas natural y justo que cada individuo contribuya al establecimiento y sosten del gobierno del pays en que vive segun las proporciones de sus haberes y de sus bienes? Esto es de necesidad y al fin se ha de hacer de algun modo. Es indisputable quel individuo que posee tierras, casas y ganados recibe mas proteccion de su gobierno quel que solo tiene su persona, y que es solo una mera justicia de solo ecsijir del que solo tiene su persona una contribucion personal, mientras lo es igualmente el de ecsijir del otro la personal y las correspondientes al valor de sus otras diferentes propiedades. Algunos piensan que por medio de Alcabalas sobre los generos y de contribuciones sobre solo los Comerciantes, que al fin viene a pagar el consumidor, se pudiera atender suficientemente a las necesidades de la administracion y dejar a la generalidad de los habitantes sin contribuir directamente nada por serles asi menos sensible &c- Pero los que piensan asi no reflejan que la imposicion de derechos a los generos que se introducen por las fronteras limitrofes es atribucion de solo el Soberano Congreso, y que ningun Estado ni Territorio tiene esa facultad, que lo sumo que estos pueden hacer es suber las licencias para comerciar ¿Pero como pudiera asegurarse por este medio de una suma fija suficiente para cada ano? La experiencia ha demostrado en los veinte y seis anos que hace se habrio el comercio con el Missouri que aun ano obundante de comercio y consiguientemente de Rentas se le han seguido dos o mas anos de escaseses en los que ha tenido que ocurrir a medios extraordinarios y no pocas veces a injustos y arbitrarios, como los emprestitos forzosos, y a compromisos ruinosos para el erario qne la administracion mejicana toleraba por falta de recuesos aqui y de un sistema de rentas basado sobre reglas fijas, iguales y equitativas Los antiguos residentes se acuerdan bien toda via del modo en que el emprestito forzoso impuesto por el General Martinez fue decretado por aquella H. Asamblea, del grado de pureza e integridad que hubo en el repartimiento del Contingente de los doce mil pesos que pidio, y del modo amoroso en que se llevo a efecto. Por otro lado que resultaria si fuese posible sacar de los Comerciantes todo el caudal necesario para el sosten del Gobierno Civil? No se viera dentro de pocos anos todo el Comercio de N.-Mejico en manos de unos pocos Comerciantes ricos que lo monopolizarian consultando solo sus intereses particulares, causando la ruina de los pequenos Capitalistas y agotando los recursos del pueblo? Cesaria la baratura que la competencia y emulacion que vemos por todas partes y sobre todas cosas produce ahora. se quitaria su modo de vivir a muchos hombres emprendedores que recorren el pays buscando tratos y cambios con los Labradores que por este medio suplen sus necesidades con ventajas; y en fin nos reduciria este sistema a estar a la merced de unos pocos ricos que tubieran el Capital suficiente para pagar las subidas licencias y al mismo tiempo combinar con algunos sacrificios de pronto, como se ha visto tantas vez, la ruina de sus competidores, y poco a poco nos volverian a la condicion en que se hallaba N.-Mejico por el tiempo de la Independencia. Pero este sistema es ya imposible y aun que no lo fuera seria impropio e inconveniente como llevo expuesto.

El hocer solo contribuir a los individuos conocidos por ricos, ademas de ser injusto, presentaria a lo menos los mismos inconvenientes quel sistema que acabo de procurar refutar. Siempre se habria de ocurrir si se quiere obrar con justicia y equidad a un sistema fundamental que impusiera la contribucion con igualdad en proporcion a las fortunas, por que la fama solamente no la designa; y encargar esta delicada comision a la discrecion de individuos, por puros y bien inencionados que se escojieran seria siempre arbitrario, y seria darles a los tales un poder siempre peligrosisimo que pocas veces pudieran ejercer con acierto aun queriendolo; seria provocar tantos reclamantes descontentos cuantos contribuyentes, y por fin seria volvernos a las circunstancias en que nos puso el General Martinez cuando la esaccion de su emprestito forzoso. Tenemos pues que volver y que conformarnos con un sistema de contribuciones basado sobre los principios que sente al principio "de que cada individuo contribuya en proporcian a la fortuna que posea." Si es de necesidad que haya de haber rentas, nada de mas justo que el que todos y cada uno contribuya en la proporcion sentada. Sin esclusion de ninguna clase y sin recargar a ninguna. La Camara de Representantes pues, convencida de que es necesario levar rentas y de que se han de levar indispensablemente de algun modo, habiendo considerado y discutido con detencion los diferentes medios de conseguir este objeto ha creido preferir el de una contribucion directa basada y arreglada sobre los principios que lleva espuestos con cuantas precauciones y seguridades creyeron necesarias. Esta es en sustancia la ley que H. Consejo Legislativo ha tenido a bien dejar sobre la mesa para futura consideracion no determinandose por ahora a desecharla ni a provarla.

La Camara de Representantes al dar la ley de de contribuciones directas, que pesando igualmente sin distincion sobre todos los individuos y sobre todas las propiedades, se hace menos gravosa a cada uno y ofenciva a nadie, no se ha desentendido ni olvidadose de una clase harto numerosa en este Territorio. De la de Pobres. En la ley no ha esceptuado a dadie de contribuir, tanto por no debilitar el principio general, de que todos deben contribuir, como porque es harto dificil el designar con precision en una ley la linea devisoria entre los que son pobres y los que sin exterioridades tienen sin embargo un honrado modo de vivir. Por estas consideraciones y para con mas eficacia al biar a esa clase demasiado desgraciada por las necesidades que sufre, dispuso la Camara en la ley sobre Ejecuciones qne sin distincion de si para satisfacer contribuciones o cualquier otra deuda fueran esentas de ser levadas y vendidas por ejecucion ciertas propiedades que ahora no tenga bien presentes pero que comprenden "los vestidos de uso, las ropas de cama, "cierto valor en ajuares de casa y de cocina, "un arado, un telar (y los enseres correspon-"dientes a estos), diez cabezas de ganado me-"nor sean cabras, obejas o marranos, una Vaca "con su Becerro, el valor de treinta y cinco pe-"sos en animales de trabajo, el bastimento has-"ta cierto valor &c. &c." Pero esta ley quedo tambien sobre la mesa del H. Consejo Lejislativo.

El publico imparcial notara sin duda que si bien la Camara de Representantes no ha podido menos de legislar sobre puntos qne no son lo mas agradables de presentar (aunque indispensables) a ciertas clases ni acaso a la generalidad, lo ha echo con el pulso y precauciones que su inesperiencia le ha permitido, guiada y alentada por un ardiente deseo de acertar, y que cualquiera que sea el juicio que merezcan sus tareas de ese mismo publico que ha procurado servir, no se la podra negar que independiente de influencias y de temores, trabajo por su parte con afan en el desempeno de sus deberes, deseosa de acertar y de ser popular, sin que le arredrasen la critica ni la responsabilidad.

OTRO INOCENCIO.

PAZ.—Fue dicho aqui esta semana que estaba concluida la paz entre los Estados Unidos y Mejico, pero estamos sentidos que despues de ecsaminar hallamos que es falzo

☞ Con arreglo a una ley dada en la recienie sesion de la Lejislatura, los tiempos y parajes de las audiencias de las Cortes de Circuito, en los diferentes condado del Territorio, son como sigue:—

Condado de Valencia, (en la Peralta,) los 1os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Condado de Bernalillo, (a Albuquerque,) los 2os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Condado de Santa Anna, (a Algadones,) los 3os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Condado de Santa Fe, (a Santa Fe,) los 4os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Coneado de del Bado, (a San Miguel,) los 1os Lunes de Marzo, Julio y Noviembre.
Condado de Rio Arriba, (a los Luceros,) los 2os Lunes de Marzo, Julio y Noviembre.
Condado de Taos, (a Don Fernando,) los 3os Lunes de Marzo, Julio y Noviembre.

J. HOUGHTON, *Juez Presidente.*

Almoneda.

LOS abajo firmados venderan en Publica Almoneda, el Miercoles 19, en su tienda en Santa Fe, Mercaderias, Ropas hechas, Quincallas y generos de varios clases y descripciones—tres Carros, porcion de fierros de Carros, Guarniciones, Almohazas y Cepillos, &c.

☞ Las ventas comenzaran a las diez de la manana.

E. LEITENSDORFER y Compania.

Aviso.

LA compania que ha ecsistido hasta ahora entre Santiago Hartley y Santiago Powers en sus negocios mercantiles en esta ciudad ha sido disuelta este dia por el consentimiente mutuo de las partes. Las dendas debidas por dicha compania seran ajustadas y pagadas por Santiago Hartley y Henriques Cuniffe, y todas las dendas debidas a la misma dicha compania seran cobradas por los mencionados Hartley y Cuniffe, que son los sucesores de la compania de Hartley y Powers.

S. HARTLEY.
S. POWERS.

Enero 6, 1848.

The Far West.

The Late Captain Johnston.

Gen. Kearny has lately transmitted to the War Department the "rough notes" of the lamented Capt. Johnston, of the 1st Dragoons, of the expedition from Santa Fe to California. Captain J. was one of the aids of the general and had opportunity to make valuable notes. They were however, but hints for an extended report or narrative which he did not live to write out. He was killed in action at San Pascual on the 6th December, 1846. The Union is publishing the whole body of the notes. We make an extract from them which shows the style in which they are written and tells a pleasing anecdote of Kit Carson:

October 6th.—Marched at 9, after having great trouble in getting some ox carts from the Mexicans. After marching three miles we met Kit Carson direct on express from California with a mail of public letters for Washington He informs us that Col. Fremont is probably civil and military Governor of California and that about forty days since Com. Stockton, with the naval force and Col. Fremont, acting in concert, commenced to revolutionize that country and place it under the American flag, that in about ten days their work was done, and Carson having received the rank of lieutenant was despatched across the country by the Gila, with a party to carry the mail. The general told him that he had just passed over the country which we were to traverse, and he wanted him to go back with him as a guide; he replied, that he had pledged himself to go back to Washington and he could not think of not fulfilling his promise. The general told him he would relieve him from all responsibility, and place the mail in the hands of a safe person to carry it on. He finally consented, and turned his face to the west again, just as he was on the eve of entering the settlements, after his arduous trip, and when he had set his hopes on seeing his family. It requires a brave man to give up his private feelings thus for the public good; but Carson is one such. Honor to him for it. Carson left California with fifteen men—among them six Delaware Indians—faithful fellows. They had fifty animals most of which they left on the road, or traded with the Apaches—giving two for one. They were not aware of the presence of the American troops in New Mexico. The Apaches were very anxious to be friendly with the Americans. and received them very cordially, much to their surprise. The column moved on ten miles, and encamped under a beautiful grove of cotton-woods; and the general issued an order reducing the command to 100 men, taking C and K companies with him, and leaving R, G and I companies, under Major Sumners' commmand, in the new Mexican territory The officers march with the expedition are. Gen. Kearny, Capts. Turner and Johnston; Major Swords, quartermaster; Ass't. Surg. Griffin; Lieuts. Warner and Emory, topographical engineers; Capt. Moore and Lieuts. Hammond and Davidson, 1st Dragoons. Each company has three wagons, with eight mules in each; and the whole of the other companies put under requisition to supply C and K companies with the best outfits. It went hard with some of the company commanders to part with their fine teams—the accumulation of many years in their companies; but the public service being paramount, they submitted cheerfully. The Apaches came to us to-day, and gave four young men as guides.

We make one more extract, containing a more particular notice of these Apaches;

October 20th.—The Apaches came to us this morning, as we did not start until late. Red Sleeve came with fifteen or twenty persons, some women; they ride small but fine horses. The high roads leading from this mountain to Sonora and California show whence they came; they are partly clothed like the Spaniards, with wide drawers, moccasins and leggins to the knees; they carry a knife frequently in the right leggin, on the outside; their moccasins have turned up square toes; their hair is long, and mostly they have no head-dress; some have hats, some fantastic helmets; they have some guns, but are mostly armed with lances and bows and arrows, their lances pointed with stone points. Carson remarked yesterday that he never knew how fine a weapon the bow and arrow was until he had them fired at him in the night; at that time they are more sure than fire-arms, for they are fired by the feel rather than the arms.—The vegetation westward from the copper mines grows thinner until we get to the Sierra del Buno, which is a mountain covered black with forest growth; the pine is found here; live oak, three kinds; the gama and other fine grasses, some resembling timothy. A rain storm passed by the heads of the gala; it is the first we have seen since we left Santa Fe; altho' high winds and heavy lightning betokened distant storms once or twice before, we have not yet been sprinkled upon. Traving mules is dull work with the Apaches. Red Sleeve, Black Knife and Lasada are the three principal chiefs of the Apaches on the west of the Del Norte; Somez is the head man of those on the east of the Del Norte. There is another band about south-west of this; on the Pankatong mountain is another band. The Apaches near Taos are of the same stock with these—their whole people have not been together for a long time. The general gave Red Sleeve and two other chiefs papers to show he had talked with them, and that they had promised perpetual friendship with the Americans; they seemed all anxious to conciliate the Americans, and they did not forget the Shawnees; the copper mines are in their country, which lies north of the 32d degree north latitude. Marched at 12 o'clock M., and descended a narrow winding valley, with a brisk running stream two or three feet wide meandering through it, with a few trees occasionally and very tall grass.—We found two small patches where the Apaches had made corn; the hills were high on each side, composed of rugged masses of volcanic rock and very few trees. We followed this creek for five miles and fell upon the famous Gila, a beautiful mountain stream about thirty feet wide and a foot deep on the shallows, with clear water and pebbly bed, fringed with trees and hemmed in by moutains, the bottom not more than a mile wide.—

The signs of beaver, the bear, the deer and the turkeys, besides the tracks of herds of Indian horses, were plain to be seen on the sand. We came down the river about two miles and a half more, about south, and encamped at the head of of one of its canones, preparatory to a long journey over rocky hills to-morrow. Northward from where we struck the river is an open country lying west of a very high mountain, called the Gila mountain, in which it is said the Salt Forks also head. Our camp was well supplied with a fine fish from the river, resembling a little the black bass; its flesh was not firm, but very delicate. The California quail abounds in the bottoms. A new sort of sycamore tree made its appearance here; it has a bark precisely like our own sycamore tree or button wood, and a leaf resembling our maple; the leaves are now yellow with the frost, as they are of the most decidious plants. Found some of the fruit of the black walnut of this country; it is about half the size of our black walnut, and not rough on the outside as ours, but shows the veins of the seams of the outer bark; the roses, the hops, musquets and poison oaks looked familiar, and some other plants known in the United States, names unknown. Just as we were leaving camp to-day an old Apache chief came in and harrangued the General thus: "You have taken Santa Fe; let us go on and take Chihuahua and Sonora; we will go with you. You fight for the soul, we fight for plunder, so we will agree perfectly; their people are bad Christians, let us give them a good thrashing," &c.—Marched seven miles and a half and encamped at the upper end of a canon, thro' which we could not travel to night; grass good.

"What do you charge for board," asked a Green Mountain boy as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel in New York—"what do you ask a week for board and lodging?" "Five dollars."—"Five dollars? that's too much; but I s'pose you'll allow for the times I'm absent from dinner and supper?" "Certainly,, thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and he took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks he again went up to the bar, and said, "S'pose we settle that account—I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill—"Two weeks board at $5—$10." "Here, stranger," said the boarder, "this is wrong—you've not deducted the time I was absent from dinner and supper, 14 days, two meals per day—28 meals at thirty-seven and a half cents each—$10.50. If you've not got the 50 cents change that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in segars."

"Miss Polly," said a comical fellow to an old maid, "have you heard of the late act of the legislature by which all ladies with small mouths are to be provided with husdands?" "Indeed. No," replied the lady, screwing up her mouth to a pucker, "It is a fact, however," continued the wag, "and another clause of the act provides that all those ladies who have large mouths shall have two husbands each."—"Oh, my," exclaimed the lady, opening her mouth, as wide as as a bucket, "what a wonderful curious law."

Frequent marriages are taking place between the Americans in Mexico and the dark eyed senoritas. It thus appears that the Mexican ladies are superior to the men, for the latter are not able to make conquests, while the former are. A sour bachelor friend of one of our contemporaries suggests, however, that it is the very reverse of 'conquering a peace.'

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tresmeses.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a en peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

P. R Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en.

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Tresadas
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Muier de todas clases
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien

Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.

Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante m ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidame ge autoriza lo para arreglar y saldar todos los ni tocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN F COONS.

Hartley y Cuniffe,

Lado del sur de la Plazo,

No. 12. CALLE PRINCIPAL,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules
Cotes.
Indianas negra y azules.
id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
id negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id.
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de Ilgodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolinas, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

Boggs, Rean y Boggs.

Dos puertas al poniente de Sambrano y Bent se estan ahora recibiendo un gran surtido bien acondicionado

Generos.

Son de todas las calidades y cosas que se pueden hallar en un almacen

Tambien Tun surtido completo de SOSA, Entre otras cosas tenemos capas muy finas y superioras de la primera clase **Todos**, se venden muy baratas a un precio muy bajo

Sata Fe, Nov 13, 1847.

A Las Senoritas.

JOSE NAGLE tiene en su almacen un surtido el mas completo y entero que se hallan en Santa Fe Entre los efectos estrangeros se hallaran Muselinas lisas, bordadas caladas y de colores Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo nuevo rayado de seda Tapalos de seda y punto. Indianas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos, en fin todas las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear Las Senoras A la gente del Rio Abajo es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.

Julian S. McKnight,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

Nos. 75 y 76.

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Merceria de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos Setiembre 10.

Salon de Bebidas y Pulperia.

HARTLEY y CUNIFFE, en la tienda de Japon. Mercaderes por mayor y menor un generos y pulperia, &c., tienen junto en el mismo establicimiente un Salon en el que se hallaran toda calidad de licores, como punche, tom y jerry, rompunche, refrescos, hostiones, sardines y todo la demas que se puede hallar en un salon servido al mejor estilo. Tambien tenemos licores de los mas mejores y superiores por mayor y al menudeo y han comprado un grande y estenso surtido de ropa hecha, lo que se suplica al publico pasen y visitar dicho establicimiento a fin de que se impongad de los respectivos precios los que se ofrecen con la mefor comodidad y proporcion. Santa Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, al oriente de la Plaza,

ESTAN abendo ahore un surtido muy grande y entero de generos en la casa que occupo antes Don Simon Delgado, que consisten de Botas y *Zapatos*; *Quincalleria*; Tenassas; Merceria; Cosas de fantasia; Sombreros y Cachuches; Ropa hecha; Heronderia; Tresados; Guantes; Zapatos de muger; Guarniciones para Ropa; Tabaco muy superior; Clavos de fierro de diferentes classes con un surtido general de GENEROS, con muchas cosas que par la primera vez, han estado ofrecida aque. Todos de esta convidan al publico a llegan y exeminar si quieren cosas buenas y baratas.

HOVEY Y DAVIES,

Imprenta de Libros y de encargos,

En la estina del nortes de la Plaza.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS"

Tomo I. | **Por HOVEY y DAVIES.** | **[No. 18**

Sabado, Enero 15. 1848.

Nuestro Correspondiente nos escriba la siguiente del Paso.

SEÑOR REDACTOR:

Las novedades de aqui son de muy poca importancia —Yo esperaba de haber pasado el dia del ano nuevo en Chihuahua pero parece ni estaremos alli pa a pasar el dia 4 de Julio —El Capitan Mc. Nair se volvio ahora de un andado que daba sobre el Capitan de guerrillas Cortes sin haberle encontrado.—El dia 1 ° del corriente, una partidita de ci cuenta hombres bajo del mando del Teniente Coronel Lane, fue despachado a Dona-Anna a proteger la gente contra los Apaches los quienes unos pocos dias antes habian atacado aquel lugar; legando cerca a Dona-Anna espiaron una partida de indios amistosos que hab an estado alli tratando pacificamente con la gente —Los Soldados los persiguieron y si no habia estado por la llegada de la noche, los pobres indios no habia escapado —Los Soldados *les daban fuego y un indio en su* espanto dejo su mula con una carga de aguardiente retirandose al carrizal —El Coronel dejo 25 hombres en Dona-Anna y los demas volvieron al Paso.—Despues de esto cinco soldados estaban despachados a perseguir dos americanos que rovaron dos caballos y se pusieron en camino para Sta Fe, y una partida de indios los sorprendieron matando uno de los soldados, los demas escaparon huyendo —El Capitan Clarkson se volvio hace pocos dias de su expedicion al Sur teniendo 70 hombres con el y andubo hasta el Barranco onde encontro 2 o 8 cientos hombres armados y les quitaron un canon de cobre ellos salieron huyendo cuando el avanzo —Han recibido noticias de Chihuahua que Don Manuel *Armijo esta alli y que estan* haciendo grande preparacion para recibir a los Americanos

Se hallaron aqui un mexicano muerto ahora hace dos o tres semanas Tenemos dos Soldados encarcelados sospechados de haberle matado.

JUAN.

Para el Republicano

A Los Labradores

En la sesion de la Asamblea General fue desechado por una corta mayoria un proyecto de ley relativo a cercados cuyo objeto era protejer la labranza y evitar las cuestiones desagradables y *perniciosas* que tan ancudido se ofrecen en la epoca en que las plantas estan en pie por danos causados *muchas veces accidental* mente y otras de intento Cuando las labores se hallan en parajes poco frecuentados y donde la poblacion es corta o pobre de animales no es muy dificultoso evitar los danos porque por el *interes comun* y el espiritu de buena vecindad cada uno pone cierto esmero en estorbarlos *No pueden* evitarse *tan facilmente* aun con las mejores intenciones en las poblaciones crecidas ni en las que se hallan sobre los caminos muy transitados, por que sobre la multitud de personas que tienen animales nunca dejan de suceder accidentes o descuidos que causan perjuicios y vejacion a los labradores que teniendo sus labores *abiertas estan espuestas a ser entradas* por los animales que se sueltan de algun modo De ahi esos pleitos por dano de los que en que el Juez aprecia ser muy equitativo una de las partes, cuando no las dos, se cree agraviada por la sentencia, y las dos partes interesadas enemistadas entre si Evitar estas cosas prescribiendo cercas en las labores era el objeto de dicha ley; pero como dije al principio no fue aprobada *en esta occasion por una corta mayoria* muchas veces sera de nuevo desechada cuando se presente no es bien adevinarlo, pero de que al fin la decretara y se llevara a efecto, nadie debe dudarlo

Considerado el caso con imparcialidad no veo en que se pueda fundar la justicia de que al amo de animales se le *haga responsible de sus* desordenes o desgracias haciendole pagar los danos que de ellas le resulte al labrador, y que al labrador no se le castigue tambien cuando hay queja por el atractivo que presenta a los animales *amor* entos, dejandoles sus labores abiertas y sin guardias La verdadera justicia y equidad *es que cada uno cuide de lo que aprecia.* Pues si los granos y *otros vejetales*, como parte principal del sustento del *hombre* son de la *mayor* importancia, la carne, la leche y los animales de trabajo lo son igualmente no pudieran muy bien producirse los primeros sin los segundos, y ambos siendo e indispensables unos a otros, *mutuamente alimentan al hombre y le facilitan* comodidades Si al amo de animales le es preciso cuidarlos para *conservarlos*, al *amo de labranza* le es igualmente preciso cuidarla para que no se la invadan los animales que andan libres o que es sueltan. Ambos intereses son preciosos, pero toca inmediatamente a sus duenos el protejerlos *La ley seria injusta si protejiera el uno en perjuicio del otro.* Ahora bien, consideremos de que modo puede el labrador con mas eficacia y economia protejer sus plantas. ¿Sera rondando y vijilando dia y noche su labor, o cercandola? Yo no vacilo en afirmar que cercandola, porque ademas de que la vijilancia del hombre es falible, a veces animales ambrientos burlaran su esmero, y quel salario y manutencion del *hombre o hombres asi acupados valen casi en* un ano lo que costara una cerca de tapia a prueva de toda invasion accidental. *La ley* la exija cuatro y medio pies de alto sea de tapia, pared o de varillas suficientemente fuerte, y siendo hecha asi, senalaba los perjuicios que se cobrarian a las personas o a los duenos de animales viciosos que los quebraran o brincaran

Habiendo esplicado las miras de la ley y mi *opinion particular sobre este objeto creo oportuno* llamar a el la atencion de los labradores pues que ya se acerca el tiempo de *las siembras* para que considerando su propia utilidad y conveniencia vean si les fuera bentajoso hacer cercas comunes entre los propietarios que tienen sus terrenos contiguos Yo aconsejara que se cercaran los dos lados de todas las entradas y salidas generales, los de las veredas publicas, las orillas del Rio &c. *Cercando por fuera cada* parte de estas asi en comun entre todos los *duenos de ellas. Esto ademas de asegurarles los* frutos que su industria les produjera, les evitaria muchas desazones y perdidas, pues pocas veces consigue el perjudicado la compensacion completa de los danos que recibe, esto es cuando recibe alguna, y mas ahora que es de suponer que aun asi imperfectos no sea licito mucho tiempo, el reclamarlo, segun los esfuerzos que se hicieran en la Camara de Representantes para que *de una vez se declarara por ley que solo por los* danos hechos en labores cercadas habria derecho a pedir perjuicios Estas reflecsiones ofrece a una clase que aprecia uno que no tiene mas deseo quel verla prosperar siendo el mismo un Arador

Para el Republicano

Senores Editores

La apariencia de sequedad que se nota para la procsima estacion inquieta ya mucho a la clase Labradora de Santa Fe Este Rio bastante escaso casi siempre aun para la corta labranza que se arriesga en su estenso valle, lo es considerablemente *mas cuando hay tan poca neve* como ahora en la sierra en este tiempo. Esta *circumstancia que en todos tiempos* ha sido causa de muchos cuidados y aprehenciones lo es con mas razon ahora quel consumo de los productos se ha aumentado tanto.

En el cajon del rio se ven todavia las senales de las obras que en diferentes epocas emprendio el Ayuntamiento de Sta Fe para remediar esta escasez, y se sabe *que* su solicitud se estendio en sus esfuerzos para remediarla hasta mas alla de la fuente del *rio mismo* Estas eran a la verdad atribuciones del Ayuntamiento, y como se componia de vecinos que tenian individualmente un interes propio en ello, se esmeraba en diferentes tiempos para remediar un mal que conocia que solo por la aplicacion del arte y trabajo se podia conseguir; pero como en aquellos *tiempos* tanto las artes *como los recursos* eran casi nulos aqui, pues que faltaba hasta el fierro, se le fustraron siempre sus buenas y patrioticas intenciones de efectuar un remedio permanente Mas ahora que en unas y otras cosas nos hallamos mejorados, no hay duda de que se lograria el objeto si se emprendiera lo mismo con teson El tanquear un rio no requiere mas de un mediano talento para dirijir la obra y el *uso de brazos con asiduidad Por esta persuacion* y por la prespectiva de sequedad que se nota para este ano, deseo llamar la atencion de los Labradores por medio de su Periodico a estas circunstancias para que si lo creyesen conveniente, consulten entre si si sera util emprender alguna obra antes que sea demasiado tarde *para conservar* el agua *en los tiempos que no se* aprovecha en el riego

Si determinaran conforme a mi insinuacion, creo que seria propio se dirijeran para llevar a efecto la empresa al Sr. Prefecto que es a quien e diendo corresponden estas mejoras locales y que son parte de sus atribuciones del servicio *publico.* Si mi sujestion mereciere la aceptacion que lo deseo, por creerla provechosa a la *comunidad*, dare *mas particularmente* mis miras respecto de ella y de la ejecucion de la empresa. Con mucho respeto. UN LABRADOR.

[Para el Republicano]

REAL DEL ORO, Enero 13 de 1848

Senores Editores

He notado con gusto que varios Senores empiezan *a discutir asuntos politicos en su periodico* y que ya se han publicado caracteres sobre ciertas leyes quel *H. C. Legislativo* ha desechado o dejado sobre la mesa para futura consideracion Como entiendo que "de la comparacion de opiniones resulta la verdad" y que acaso no hay modo de mejor hacer conocer y de *mas pronto generalizar* las nociones provechosas, quel discutirlas en los periodicos, suplico a VV se sirvan dar un lugar en el suyo al siguiente articulo que trata de una *materia* interesante ya, y que es de esperar interesara mas en lo futuro al N. Mejico Hablo de la Mineria.

Segun estoy enterado la Camara de Representantes, escitada por personas interesadas, teniendo a la *mira* de hacer ... las duda ... ecsisten respecto al derecho de propiedad, al modo de adquirirlo y *de las leyes que rijen los* *Minas*, notando quel Codigo del *General* Kearny no dice nada particularmente sobre este asunto bien que en la pajina 82 secc. 1.ª bajo titulo Leyes dice" Todas las leyes anteriormente vijentes en este Territorio que no sean repugnantes o inconsistentes con la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos, y las de ellos, o leyes de Estatuto vijentes presentemente, seran la regla de accion y de decision en este *Territorio*" *Y visto que todo esto no satisfa*cia a muchos interesados ya o que intentan interesarse *en este ramo elemental del Territo*rio; y deseando quitar ese obice para fomentar si fuera posible la Mineria, decreto que las Reales Ordenanzas para la Direccion, Rejimen y Gobierno del importante Cuerpo de la Mineria, serian la ley que gobernara ese ramo Esta ley aprovada unanimente en la Camara popular *fue desechada inmediatamente por el H. C.* Legislativo no se sabe por que motivo

Cuando *considero las razones que movieron* la Camara para decretarla, que las dichas Reales Ordenanzas son el fruto de la experiencia de la nacion minera mas antigua, y que recientemente la Rusia las ha consultado para formar sobre sus principios su Codigo del ramo, no alcanzo a imajinar que razon tan poderosa habra *determinado* al H. Consejo a desechar un Codigo que ha merecido una aprovacion general y que *ha ... en la nacion mas minera* del mundo conocido.

Esto me huele a capricho pero no quiero determinar hasta haber visto las razones en que los Senores del Consejo o sus amigos apoyan su opinion Poner la cuestion es el objeto del presente articulo. Confio en que alguno de los Senores a quienes aludo tendra la bondad de satisfacer al publico Justificandose a si mismo su servidor. UN MINERO

Para el Republicano

Senores Editores:—

El Ser Supremo que vela siempre sobre la suerte de los mortales, tenia decretado, el hasta qui a los padesimientos y opresion de los N Mejicanos bajo el ominoso yugo del clero que les ministra para ejercer la religion santa que profesan Ellos ciegos a seguir las huellas de sus antepados *reportan el pago de los derechos* Estola sobre entierros y casamientos, derechos tan escesivos que los tiranizan, y se hace mas notable todavia que aluminados con la libertad *aparente que dio a Mejico* su emansipacion de la antiguo Espana, sigan oprimidos estos pueblos por el capricho de un Obispo que hacia que esos derechos llamados de arancel fueran levados contra su voluntad. Los ciudadanos se ven obligados a cumplir *ese mandato*, tiranico, y son egecutados ellos por los Jueces civiles Si no tienen intereses conque pagar los ponen en la servidumbre del Cura por dos o tres anos con salario de veinte reales, o tres pesos, y esta es la suerte que corren La epoca de Jesus Cristo nuestro Divino Maestro, y lo que le siguen *de los Apostoles, fueron un testimonio* autentico de la santidad de tan santa religion, pero en ninguna de ellas se ve un pasage que por ejercer sus oficiosos piadosos, el peculado fuera su devisa Lo corrompido de la disiplina Eclesiastica es desde los consilos para aca.

La camara de representantes emanacion del pueblo, sabia y previciva ha decretado que los cementerios y casamientos se hagan cosas temporales *dejando* a la voluntad de los individuos ajusten sus derechos con el ministro, o con el alcalde sin que pase de ser un *contrato* con el primero y con el segundo sus derechos de arancel Paso a consejo el proyecto para su revicion y confirmacion Este cuerpo sin dar causa legal lo ha desechado, no por que sea la opinion de todos sus miembros Solo los tres Baca y Terrus Lucero, y Martinez apacionados o mejor dicho *pamaguados de los Senores Curas, lo* han reusado, y como hay empato en la votacion quedo sin efecto. *Pueblos todos los del Terri*torio, mirad como os equivoquaisteis en vuestras presentes elecciones Disteis vuestro poder a hombras que quedan ya desde hoy marcados por su mala fe, que desprecian los sagrados deveres que debieran ligarlos con sus comitentes haciendoles el bien posible y que son bien conocidas sus miras de protejer con vuestro sudor las volsas de sus amigos los Senores Curas EL ABOGADO DE LOS REVERENDOS

Para el Republicano

Sacado del hermano Jonatas de Nueva York

Roma ha tenido 251 Papas; pero en toda esa larga lista no hay uno cuya popularidad haya igualado la de Pio 9 ° aun asi tan a principios de su Reinado, o que se la hayan manifestado con tantas fervientes demostraciones del afecto publico El buen Pontifice ha tenido a veces *que moderar el ecsaltado celo* y alegria de sus Vasallos; y apaciblemente atraerlos hacia sus mas cuerdas ocupaciones ordinarias, asignando un termino a los regocijos publicos en varias de las Ciudades de sus dominios

Nunca ha ... habido alli un cambio mas marcado en la disposicion de un pueblo descontento y ... por las escelsas calidades personales del Soberano. Todos sus actos ... la ... y benevolencia con un ... practico e ilustrado. Empezo concediendo una amnistia general y esta ahora tomando medidas para mejorar y estender los ... de la educacion publica, especialmente entre la parte mas descuidada de la poblacion La clase de Jovenes que anteriormente era solo educada para las Carceles y Galeras, sera instruida en oficios utiles y sera formada para el servicio militar. "Esta medida, "dice el Cardenal Secretario de Estado," dara por resultado dos grandes ventajas. 1.° La de sacar los Jovenes de los lugares ... de contraer malas costumbres, y de las ocasiones de perjudicar y de perturbar la Sociedad; 2.° La formacion de un nucleo militar compuesto de buenos Soldados y de expertos subalternos, capaces de adiestrar un ejercito eficiente

Pio 9. ° ha concedido el permiso que su ancesor habia rehusado de construir ferro carriles en los Estados de la Iglesia; esta negociando tratados de comercio con otros gobiernos, y esta introduciendo orden y economia en la hacienda. El acata el ingenio y saber de Italia segun se manifiesta en el congreso cientifico; ha relajado la severidad de la censura; y se ha deshecho gradualmente de la corrupta *policia de su predecesor*, y puesto mejores hombres en su lugar *Po*supuesto *todo esto no se efectua sin mas o me*nos de oposicion. La extraordinaria popularidad del Papa, igualmente que la energia y firmeza de su caracter, impide toda resistencia abierta, pero cuanto se puede hacer para obstruir pasivamente sus medidas se hace hasta los estremos limites de la seguridad por los enemigos de la reforma.

Para el Republicano.

Senores Editores

Los Ciudadanos de Nuevo Mejico han elejido sus representantes a la convencion para que devisen medios de obtener una Constitucion de los Estados Unidos y ser admitidos como miembros de la grande union del norte. conciudadanos sus deberes no estan todavia cumplidos. Pueden haber sido atentos a la eleccion de sus Delegados, y sin embargo estoy convencido de que en la *eleccion* hay *varios que los han enganado* y que no llevaran adelante el objeto para que fueron elegidos sino los instruyen claramente sobre sus deberes Temo que demasiados de ellos oyeron con preferencia los consejos de unos pocos interesados que como por dereche divino los han tiranizado por mucho tiempo, mas bien que a la voz de VV. que como pueblo procuran el establecimiento y estencion de sus derechos Su *obligacion* pues hacia si mismos parece ecsijir que instruyan sus Delegados por escrito para cuando se junten en convencion de sus deseos, por medio de memoriales firmados por los ciudadanos *de los respectivos condados Instru*yanlos pues de que el solo deber para el cual los han elejido, es para que les obtengan un gobierno libre y tolerante bajo la constitucion de los Estados Unidos. Que sus instrucciones para este *efecto* sean presentadas en esta capital al tiempo de la reunion de la convencion o puede suceder que sus intereces y bien estar del Territorio sea sacrificado

La cuestion ahora no es tanto la agregacion. La marcha de los Ejercitos y las proclamaciones de los Generales comandantes la han de*terminado*

Nuevo Mejico pertenece a los Estados Unidos del *Norte y les pertenecera por siempre*

Los servicios que deben requerir de sus representantes son de que tomen las medidas necesarias para conseguir una constitucion cual les corresponde de derecho como habitantes de una porcion del terreno de la gran Republica del Norte De acelerar el tiempo de que la estricta vigilancia de los *Ejercitos* ni la severidad militar no sean necesarias.. De hacer desaparecer del gobierno de los E Unidos la desconfianza con que ahora los considera casi como enemigos, y les asegure su pronta adopcion como amigos y ciudadonos bajo las instituciones mas libres del mundo Si desean estos felices resultados, no pierdan tiempo, obren de una vez Manifiesten a sus Delegados a la convencion sus mandamientos *como* un pueblo a sus *sirvientes* Si descuidan la presente oportunidad podran seguirse anos de desgraciada desconfianza de parte del gobierno que resultara en dasventaja de VV. Ahora es el momento importante para asegurar sus intereses, no lo dejen escapar?

Me alegro de que un individuo esclarecido, *perteneciente al pequeno gremio a quien harto* comunmente los sentimientos de un sordido interes, o el temor de que bajo de un gobierno liberal perderian el poder de oprimirlos han influido ... sobre los procederes de la ... y sin duda tambien sobre las recientes elecciones que uno de los mas respetables *de esta clase* mostrandose superior a toda bajeza e interes se haya declarado a *favor de un gobierno libre* del todo y para todos en los derechos personales, politicos y religiosos, que hechando al lado las preocupaciones y supersticiones, se pronuncia el defensor de la Tolerancia y de la libertad de conciencia; que en fin les amonesta a la union con la libre y feliz Republica del Norte El Sr. *Cura de Taos Antonio Josa Martinez merece* sus mas agradecidos miramientos. *Refiero* al Republicano del 8 de Enero para que consideren bien sus consejos y sus palabras

UN CONCIUDADANO.

E. Leitensdorfer y Compania,

A la esquina sud veste de la Plaza, tenen un *fermoso* sortido de Lienzos, Mantos, Indiana, Quimica, Cachuchas de Pelo y de Ilkanchas, &c., que estan vendiendo lo mas barato posible al contado.

Los amigos y parroquianos que les han conocido estos ultimos cuatro anos en el mismo paraje haran bien, de acudir alla ahora se le daran tratos ventajosos. Enero 15.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., JANUARY 22, 1848. [Vol. I—Number 19.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C RONALD, Agent.

Ind. Exp.-will copy and send bill to this Office

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,

Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains They now have on hand 1 000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods &c., and will be happy to wait upon all who call

November 1st. 1847 —6w8n

Provisision Warehouse.

J. A. CHARLEVILLE, *Agent,*

WILL OPEN on Monday next, in the store opposite to Mr. Coleman's corner, the best assortment of Provisions and Groceries ever before offered in Santa Fe, which he will sell by the *quantity or at retail at regular market prices* FOR CASH His stock consists in part of 10 sacks coffee, 20 1-4 chests tea, 2000 lbs sugar, 2000 lbs butter, 2000 lbs cheese, 300 lbs honey, 100 gallons molasses, 500 gallons whiskey, 200 gallons cognac brands, 2 doze. Champagne, 500 boxes sardines, 50 boxes raisins, 1000 lbs saleratus 20 bbls crackers, 10 gross playing cards, mackerel, chewing tobacco smoking do., regalia and principe cigars, candles soap, blacking, dried apples dried peaches, pickles catsup, pepper sauce, chocolate, ground pepper, allspice, ginger, tea are tumblers, skillets, powder, lead, sole leather, lemon syrup, claret wine, deer skins, Spanish blankets, cloths hair and tooth brushes and combs, hats, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c , &c.

Santa Fe, Nov 20, 1847.

Bar Room. Groceries, &c.

HARTLEY & CUNIFFE.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c , have, in connection with their establishment, opened a Saloon, in which can be had all kinds of Liquors, Hot Whiskey Punch, Tom & Jerry, Rum Punch, Refreshments, oyster suppers, Sardines, and every thing that may be wanted in a saloon served up in the best style.

ALSO,

They have fine and superior Liquors at wholesale and retail, and Groceries.

They have purchased a large and extensive assortment of clothing—All of which they only ask the public to call and examine to satisfy them that is offered cheap.

Hartley & Cuniffe,

South side of the Plaza,

No 12, Main street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and custmers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE Also

Brown Domestics	Black & Blue Satinets,
Bleached do	do do Cassimers
Blue Dwellings	Blue Janes,
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs.
French Eng & Am	Fancy Prints,
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton & Silk Hdkfs
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies	Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins Laces &c &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c Liquors of all kinds including El Passo Wines, equal to any in Santa Fe.

HARDWARE &c. all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself

Santa Fe, oct 9th, 1847

P. R. Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

HAS on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market —Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints,
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets,
Brown & Bleached Domestics, and blue drills,
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also,, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENJ F. COONS.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, East side of the Plaza.

THE above Firm are now opening a large and full assortment of goods at the house formerly occupied by Del Gordo, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery Castings, Shovels and Tongs, Blankets, Fancy articles, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies kid gloves, trimmings for clothing of all kinds, tobacco, a superior article of Virginia, nails of different kinds, together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and many things for the first time offered for sale in the Santa Fe market. All of which they invite the public to call and examine. if they wish good articles and good bargains

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 75 and 76.

(On the West side of the Public Square,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware Tin Ware Boots, Shoes Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept 8.

BOGGS, KEAN & BOGGS

Two doors east of St Vrain & Bent's.

ARE now receiving a large and carefully selected assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of every thing usually found in a dry good house.

Also, A large lot of Hardware and a full assortment of Queensware Amongst other things they have very fine and superior cloaks, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

The Female Scout.

BY WM. T. ROGERS, JUNIOR.

Kate Solms was young; the breezes of but seventeen summers had kissed her cheek, still she was, in her heart and mind a woman. She was not what the world terms beautiful—her countenance was not one that at first sight would impress the beholder with a profound admiration, or attract more than a passing glance.

Of education she could boast but little, but being possessed of good natural abilities, and habitually observant and reflecting, she had acquired a store of useful knowledge, and was intelligent far beyond what her years and advantages would seem to promise.

And Kate had learned to love—not with the cool, calculating, selfish affection of the wordling, or the fickle, transient flame of the impulsive, but with her whole heart—her whole nature—her whole soul. Her love was all devotion, pure, unselfish and holy; every kindly feeling of her nature was engaged—all her sympathies enlisted.

Robert Welling, a young lieutenant in the Jersey line, was the object of all this affection; nor was it lost upon him. He was a young man of education and deep feeling, and, appreciating her deep feeling, returned it with all the warmth, all the sincerity and truth of which his ardent nature was capable. He was the commandant of a company of scouts, and, being engaged in a service of great importance, was constantly periling his life

On the 24th of June, after the retreat of the British army from Brunswick to Amboy, Gen. Washington temporarily removed his camp from Middlebrook to Quibbletown. Light parties of dragoons were thrown out, to hover near the enemy's lines, and the scouts were directed to use every means in their power to ascertain the direction of the future movements of the enemy. Welling's company was actively employed in small parties—some in British uniform, in the British camp, some disguised as farmers and hucksters, vending provisions; others moving to and fro, ready to convey to the republican camp any intelligence their companions were enabled to obtain.

Among the party was a slightly built youth, who had joined them upon the breaking up of the camp at Middlebrook, and, insisting upon becoming one of their number, had attached himself closely to the person of their leader.

Spite of all his efforts he could not overcome the determination of the youth; and after explaining the nature and difficulty of the service, and giving him the necessary instructions, they proceeded to their dangerous task.

The captain of the scouts was a gallant and daring fellow, and had ventured close to one of the British outposts, and, leaving his horse, had reached the barn of Mr. Hiram Hughes, near Rahway, and entering with his companion, had secreted himself in the straw, and was awaiting the movement of his foes. They had hardly time snugly to ensconce themselves in the "lintern," when several soldiers entered the stable and commenced saddling their horses, and at the same time discussing the propriety of an attack which they were about to make upon a company of militia stationed about four miles distant. As soon as they were gone Welling and his comrade hurried forth to convey the intelligence of the intended attack, and, by anticipating the arrival of the British, to insure them a warm reception.

They had gone but a short distance when the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard directly behind them, and though his younger companion urged the necessity of flight, Welling, who knew their jaded animals were no match for the fresh horses of their pursuers, deemed it prudent to turn aside into the wood and allow them to pass by. They had hardly time to attain the shelter of a neighboring corpse, when a party of dragoons, numbering about twelve, passed in hot pursuit of the scouts, who had been noticed to leave the barn and take the direction in which they were now riding. As they reached the spot where the fugitives turned off, they divided into parties, and commenced the search of the surrounding wood.

Welling reflected for a few moments upon the course he would pursue, then, beckoning his comrade to follow, he dismounted and and retraced his steps towards the barn. They reached it in safety, and, as they thought, undiscovered; but a dragoon had remained on guard, and seeing them enter, sounded a recall, which brought the whole party instantly back.—The soldiers rushed in, and, carefully securing the entrance, commanded the scouts to surrender. But Welling, who knew that he could expect no mercy from the hands of the soldiers, bade his companion prepare for the worst, and stood like a lion at bay, bidding them defiance, The boy, far from exhibiting any symptoms of fear, appeared entirely to forget his own danger, and to disregard his own personal safety, in his anxiety for that of his elder companion.

The officer, nettled at the cool obstinacy of the scouts, ordered his men to fire upon them. At the first mention of the word "fire," the boy threw himself before his comrade, and received the contents of the musket levelled at him.

The youth fell, faintly ejaculating the name of "Robert." The sound of the much loved voice, no longer disguised, told him at once that it was his own Kate. "Friends," exclaimed he, "you have slain a woman" The soldiers fell back thunder-stricken, and poor Kate, breathing forgiveness to her murderers, and a prayer for her lover, yielded her spirit to Him that gave it.

"Cowards" he cried, "you have robbed me of all I held dear on the earth—you have taken from me the only being for whom I would wish to live. My life is no longer of any worth to me—villains, do your worst; but stop, before you murder me this for the cowardly assassin." The soldier who had fired the deadly shot, lay dead upon the floor, and the next instant, Robert Welling fell, pierced by a dozen balls. Not content, the blood-thirsty ruffians plunged their bayonets into his prostrate body, and spurned it beneath their feet.

A cry from one of their number arrested the horrible butchery, and made them sensible of their own dangerous situation. The straw at one side of the barn had taken fire from the wad of Welling's pistol, and whilst they were engaged in their blood-thirsty work, had gained fearful headway. The soldiers rushed at once

[Concluded on fourth page.]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, January 22, 1848.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agent at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriba—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

☞ We have no news yet from the U. States, but daily expect a mail.

☞ We believe so far as heard from, the Annexation Candidates have been elected.

For good liquors and groceries of all description, and clothing of the best quality, and all for the lowest prices of the market, call at the store of Houghton and Folger.

We made a mistake in an assertion in our last weeks number, relating to all the members of the Legislature calling for their pay—they did not receive any remuneration for their services, as no bill appropriating money for that purpose was passed. Indeed, we now know that some even declared that they would not receive their pay—among whom we number the Speaker of the lower House. We think it but justice to give our own opinion upon the merits of such gentlemen, as Capt. Angney Judge Houghton, and Mr. Alvarez; and it affords us much pleasure to witness their disinterested labor for the benefit and improvement of the Territory, and this fact of talented and honest men making great exertions for our welfare, give us a token of future power and success.

Correspondence of the Republican

El Paso, Mexico, Dec. 30, 1848.

MR. EDITOR:—There is nothing of especial importance transpiring here at this time, and the town is becoming quite dull. I had hoped to spend my New Year's holiday in the city of Chihuahua, but, from the present appearance of affairs, we will hardly be there in time for a fourth of July frolic.

Capt. McNair has just returned from an expedition to the northward in search of *Cortez, the Guirilla Chief*, who is supposed to be prowling about in the neighborhood of Dona Ana for the purpose of committing depredations upon the government trains that may pass in that vicinity He was unsuccessful, however, in his search, and Cortez still roams unpunished.

On the 10th inst., a detachment of fifty men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Lane, went to Dona Ana to protect the inhabitants from the Apaches, who had a few days before, made an attack upon the town. On arriving there, a party of Apaches, belongig to a friendly tribe, were just leaving the town, when they were hotly pursued by a portion of Col. Lane's party, and nothing but the approach of night saved the lives of the frightened Indians; for some of the "Rough and Ready" boys, "hell bent on getting some hair," fired several times at them, and pursued them so closely that one of them abandoned his mule and a large gourd of *agua diente*, and saved himself by dodging among the brush.

A garrison of 25 men was left in Dona Ana, *and the remainder returned to* El Paso. About two weeks afterwards, five of the men left there, were sent out to pursue two Americans who had stolen horses from this place, and were making their way to Santa Fe, *when a party of* Indians came suddenly upon them, and killed one of their number, (*Joseph Larraphin, of Co. D.*) The other four made their escape.

Capt. Clarkson returned a few days ago from an expedition to the south west. He had 70 men with him, and went as far as Beranco, at which place he captured a brass cannon from a body of two or three hundred Mexicans assembled there, who fled at his approach.

News has been received from Chihuahua that Gov. Armijo is in that city, and that the commander there is making preparations to give battle to the American troops, who are soon expected. I have not heard the number of men the old gentleman has at his command, but understand that they desert about as fast as they are enlisted.

There has been but one death among the troops here, and the health is tolerably good—the average number of sick is about 35.

Col. Ralls has been sick for several weeks past, but is mending slowly.

A Mexican was murdered here about two weeks ago, and two men of Co. A, are in confinement on suspicion of being the murderers. JUAN.

Correspondence of the Republican.

Valincia, Jan. 18, 1848.

MR. EDITOR:—As there no doubt exists, some anxiety with regard to the result of the late election, I herein send you the results from the south western district.

In Valencia county, Messrs. Sanchez Henrie, Bazan, Armijo, Chavez and Pino, of the annexation ticket, were elected by 1007 popular majority. In Bernallio, Messrs. Jose Chevez and Jose C. Armijo, of the ante annexation ticket, by means of the influence of the Clergy, were elected by a small majority of 100 and odd votes. Yours, W . . . .

The Annexation of New Mexico.

We feel deep interest in the pending question of the annexation of this Territory to the U. States, and being well aware of the strong opposition that will be made at the assembling of the approaching convention, we anxiously call upon all classes of citizens to consider the momentous design of the whole subject and to put forth every honest exertion for an expression of public feeling in favor of annexation.

The United States, as to the mere naked question of the acquisition of this Territory, has but little interest on the result, for it will neither bring her much power nor throw into her coffers much wealth However, in an enlarged and philanthropic spirit, the statesmen of the day have taken a deep interest in the subject—they *desire that the people of this land should* have the benefit of liberal institutions—that the "area of freedom should be extended," and that the Constitution of the United States should spread its broad shield of protection over this distant region. While on the other hand, we ourselves *have a personal and pecuniary motive* for acting; a fair field for the developement of wealth is laid before us in the improved manner of cultivating land: *of working mineral ores, and of erecting* all kinds of machinery. We shall not at this time consider the political interest which all must take in the prospect of self-government and of laws well administered but shall merely request the attention of those who shall shortly meet in Convention to the peculiar position of this Territory, and to weigh well the fact that annexation, made at our own request, and of our own free will, is far more preferable than our allowing the supreme government to surrender this country by a compulsory treaty of peace.

In our last number, we stated that it was *uncertain whether* we should issue more than this number of this Republian or not, although we labor under many disadvantages, there has been no arrangement yet made to discontinue it, but we *are certain that should we not be better* compensated by the civil and military governments *here*, we shall be oblige to stop it immediately, as our time will be occupied in doing the work of the military department, and we are not able to employ help for the benefit of the government.

☞ We return our warmest acknowledgments and sincere thanks to Captain McKissack, Quartermaster of this Department, for the kindness and assistance he has uniformly rendered us in the publication of this paper. *Its continuance* would have been difficult, and perhaps impossible, unless we had received the kind aid which his official station has enabled him to give us so freely. Indeed, we are not alone in recognizing the benefits resulting from Capt. McKissack's administration. His industrious and persevering habits of business—his attention to the arduous duties of his own department, and the interest which he has ever shown for the welfare of this Territory, has called forth the praises of all citizens.

Gen. Price, *accompanied* by his staff, made a visit a few days ago, to the Placer, for the purpose of seeing the mining operations of the mountains, so productive of metals. We understand that he has returned very much delighted with the trip; and it affords us much pleasure to record this additional evidence of the interest which he has ever manifested for the country over which he has the supreme command. There can be no doubt of the vast and inexhaustible wealth lying in the rugged mountains around us, and with proper capital—aided by Yankee ingenuity, it will ultimately be developed to its full extent. For in the amalgamizing of the metals of this Territory, different kinds have been produced, and there is no limit to the unknown wealth.

New Mexico.

The permanent annexation of the Territory of New Mexico to our Republic has long *since ceased to be a question.*—The greatest and most important moral political causes of the age, in which the interests of our country are involved, without exception, point to its consummation. Far are we from plesing, by any means, the completion of this measure, upon the mere feelings of National Pride, or those irresistable impulses of justice, which have led us into the present war with Mexico, and which, at this time, and for years past, have called so loudly upon the Government to vindicate the rights and require ample redress for the countless wrongs heaped upon our citizens. No. The immediate causes of the war and consequent annexation of New Mexico to the United States, are not to be found in the imprisonment and robbery of American citizens, or the mere non-payment of one or two installments. These are but the mere trivial results of ever moving and powerful causes, in which the interests of the world are concerned and in which a mighty and peculiar government is fast developing its *gigantic resources*, and acquiring for its enlightened and liberal institutions that predominance in the family of nations, which it is bound at no distant day to possess and exercise.

We see in the present war, the steady advance of that astonishing, yea, almost *incomprehensible enterprise and activity* of the Anglo-Saxon blood. Wherever it has shown itself, either in bearing its standards or wielding its arms in the strife, or more peaceably colonizing distant lands.—In fact, whenever it has come in contact with any other than its own kind, all obstacles have melted away like an April snow. The Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Hollander, and the Portuguese, have all felt its power, and been compelled to acknowledge its irresistable superiority.—Yet, these are principally, the achievements of the parent country. This has been done when the energies of the Anglo-Saxons have been cramped with the fetters of monarchy, and now who shall say to the vigorous and unshackled daughter whose every energy has but the bounds of the Almighty,—"thus far shalt thou go and no further." Wo to the presumption of him who attempts it. And there is not the slightest necessity for rapacity or lust of conquest in this, our irresistable progress. We are moving to the goal pointed out by the God of Nature, while our fellow man will peacably and almost imperceptibly, retire from the wave or be submerged in its onward rolling.

The vast importance of East India trade has been duly appreciated, in all ages, by nations laying claim to civilization. Centuries previous to the foundation of Rome, the Phœnicians owed it their stepping stone to the dominion of the seas, while the immense wealth resulting from it, caused Sidon and Tyre to be the garner houses of *the world. The Greeks and Egyptians*, in the zenith of their glory, were in the full possession of this talisman of power, and more recently Rome, and afterwards *Venice* were enriched by it. *Still later* we see those northern queens, Bruges and Antwerps, wielding the commerce of the globe through this same important trade; then it passes to the Portuguese, and afterwards to Great Britain, where it has made London the metropolis of the commercial world. It is now fast passing, and most eventually passes into the hands of the United States, carrying with it that superiority which it has ever given to its fortunate possessor. This being the case, the eyes of our enterprising countrymen are turned to a shorter route than that which causes us to round Cape Horn, while so many advantages point to the Pacific coast as the most proper receptacle. The superior practicability of the route, which sets out from Monterey or the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California, decidedly gives it the preference for years to come, and perhaps permanently. There is certainly no doubt of its present superiority over its only important competitor—the Oregon route. This, then, renders the permanent possession of New Mexico, by the United States, necessarily, while in being at the terminus of this most lucrative trade of the world, it will eventually cause it to be one of our most desirable territories. There are many who would depreciate as much as they possibly can the valuable resources of this Territory, men who point as a specimen, to the country traversed in coming to Santa Fe, and who are not willing to to admit that apart from its mines it possesses the least advantages. Such are either wofully ignorant or remarkably fond of misrepresentation. New Mexico certainly contains treasures of great value, in her soil, notwithstanding the sorrowful appearance of the barren hills around our city, and the immense fertile valleys of this territory will yet teem with populous cities and well cultivated farms, while the hum of millions, busy with commerce and agriculture, will yet be heard from the valley of Taos to El Paso.

Joseph Nangle.

OFFERS for sale to the army and inhabitants of Santa Fe generally the assortment of Groceries in the city. The grocery store at present in the House opposite to sentinel No 6 will be removed in the course of the ensuing week to the Store on the Plaza now occupied by Messrs. Leck & Brent "No 2, on the south east corner of the Plaza" The Dry Goods Store No 1, on the south east corner of the Plaza will be found to contain an assortment of goods and clothing not excelled in Santa Fe Among the articles necessary to soldiers are shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, caps, hats, cassinet pantaloons and roundabouts, buckskin clothing, &c. all of which are offered for sale at regular Santa Fe prices, for cash Jan 22, 1848.

E. Leitendorfer, & Co.

At the South East corner of the Plaza.

HAVE a fine stock of bleached and brown domestics—fur and oil cloth caps—horse brushes—curry combs; circingles; girths, &c., which they are selling at the lowest possible terms for cash.

Our old friends and customers, who have known us at the same stand, for four years past, will do well to call now—we will sell them bargains. E. LEITENDORFER, & Co.

Santa Fe, Jan 22, 1848.

Pierce & O'Connor,

FARRIERS and BLACKSMITHS,

ARE now prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business neatly and punctually at their shop, in the rear of JOSEPH NANGLE's store, and in the same block of the U. S. Hotel. They have also a large lot of iron on hand Charges moderate.

Santa Fe, Jan. 8, 1847.

to the doors; but, in addition to their own fastenings, a true-hearted negro, a servant in the family of Hughes, (who, with his household, had been compelled to remove to make room for the soldiers,) had secured, bolted and barricaded them without, and deprived them of any hope of escape.

The flames increased rapidly, and in a few moments the whole building was enveloped in a sheet of living fire.

Not one of the dragoons escaped; suffocated by the smoke, they fell victims to the fury of the flames, and perished in the funeral pyre of Robert and the Female Scout.

Fanning's men; or the Massacre at Goliad.

"*Blackwood*" is publishing a series of extracts from a work—"A campaign in Texas"—which appeared last year in Leipsic, from the pen of Von H. Ehrenberg, a young German, who served thro' the brief but terrific struggle in 1835, between Texas and Mexico, and who took part in some of the most fearful scenes of that campaign, being likewise one of the three or four who escaped the treacherous massacre of Goliad, where Fanning's men were murdered in cold blood by order of Santa Anna. Ehrenberg gives the subjoined account of the scene, which we think will be read with interest, though the incidents are in some sort already familiar:

"After the names had been called over, the order to march was given, and we filed out through the gate of the fortress, the Greys taking the lead. Outside the gate we were received by two detachments of Mexican infantry, who marched along on either side of us, in the same order as ourselves. We were about four hundred in number, and the enemy about seven hundred, not including the cavalry, of which numerous small groups were scattered about the prairie. We marched on in silence, not, however, in the direction we had anticipated, but along the road to Victoria. This surprised us; but upon reflection we concluded that they were conducting us to some eastern port, thence to be shipped to New Orleans, which upon the whole, was perhaps the best and shortest plan. There was something, however, in the profound silence of the Mexican soldiers, who usually, unceasing chatters, that inspired me with a feeling of uneasiness and anxiety. It was like a funeral march, and truly it might so be called. Presently I turned my head to see if Miller's people had joined, and were marching with us. But to my extreme astonishment, neither they nor Fanning's men, nor the Georgia battalion, were to be seen. They had separated us without our observing it, and the detachment with which I was marching consisted of the Greys and a few Texan colonists. Glancing at the escort, their full dress uniform and the absence of all baggage, now for the first time struck me. I thought of the bloody scenes that had occurred at Tampico, San Patrico, and the Alamo, of the false and cruel character of those in whose power we were, and I was seized with a presentiment of evil. For a moment I was about to communicate my apprehensions to my comrades; but hope, which never dies, again caused me to take a more cheering view of our situation. Nevertheless, in order to be prepared for the worst, and, in case of need, to be unencumbered in my movements, I watched my opportunity, and threw away amongst the grass of the prairie a bundle containing the few things that the thievish Mexicans had suffered me to retain.

A quarter of an hour had elapsed since our departure from the fort, when suddenly the command was given in Spanish to wheel to the left, leaving the road: and, as we did not understand the order, the officer went in front to show us the way, and my companions followed without taking any particular notice of the change of direction. To our left ran a muskeet hedge, five or six feet in height, at right angles with the river St. Antonio, which flowed at about a thousand paces from us, between banks thirty or forty feet high, and of which banks, the one on the nearer side of the river rose nearly perpendicularly out of the water. We were marched along the side of the hedge towards the stream, and suddenly the thot' flashed across us, "Why are they taking us in this direction?" The appearance of a number of lancers, cantering about in the fields on our right, also startled us; and just then the foot soldiers, who had been marched between us and the hedge, changed their places, and joined those of their comrades who guarded us on the other hand. Before we could divine the reason of this manoeuvre, the word was given to halt. It came like a sentence of death, for at the same moment it was uttered, the sound of a volley of musketry echoed across the prairie. We thought of our comrades and of our own probable fate.

"Kneel down," now burst in harsh accents from the lips of the Mexican commander.

No one stirred. Few of us understood the order, and those who did would not obey. The Mexican soldiers, who stood at about three paces from us, levelled their muskets at our breasts. Even then we could hardly believe that they meant to shoot us: for if we had, we should assuredly have rushed forward in our desperation, and, weaponless though we were, some of our murderers would have met their death at our hand. Only one of our number was well acquainted with Spanish, and even he seemed as if he could not comprehend the order that had been given. He stared at the commanding officer as if awaiting its repetition, and we stared at him, ready, at the first word he should utter, to spring upon the soldiers. But he seemed to be, as most of us were, impressed with the belief that the demonstration was merely a menace, used to induce us to enter the Mexican service. With threatening gestures and drawn sword, the chief of the assassins again ejaculated the command to kneel down. The sound of a second volley, from a different direction with the first, just then reached our ears, and was followed by a confused cry, as if those at whom it had been aimed, had not all been immediately killed. Our comrade, the one who understood Spanish, started from his momentary lethergy, and boldly addressed us.

"Comrades," cried he, "you hear that report, that cry. There is no hope for us—our last hour is come. Therefore, comrades——"

A terrible explosion interrupted him—and then all was still. A thick cloud of smoke was wreathing and curling towards St. Antonio. The blood of our lieutenant was on my clothes, and around me lay my friends, convulsed with my last agony. I saw nothing more. Unhurt myself, I sprang up and concealed by the thick smoke, fled along the side of the hedge in the direction of the river, the noise of the water for my guide. Suddenly a blow from a heavy sabre fell upon my head, and from out of the smoke, emerged the form of a little Mexican lieutenant. He aimed a second blow at me, which I parried with my left arm. I had nothing to risk, but everything to gain. It was life or death. Behind me a thousand bayonets, before me the almost powerless sword of a coward. I rushed upon him and with true Mexican valor, he fled from an unarmed man. On I went, the river rolled at my feet, the shouting and yelling behind. "Texas forever," cried I, and without a moment's hesitation, I plunged into the water. The bullets whistled around me as I swam slowly and wearily to the other side, but none wounded me. Our poor dog, who had been with us all through the campaign, and had jumped into the river with me, fell a last sacrifice to Mexican cruelty. He had reached the middle of the stream, when a ball struck him and he disappeared.

Whilst these horrid scenes were occurring in the prairies, Col. Fanning and his wounded companions were shot and bayoneted at Goliad, only Dr. Thackleford and a few hospitable aids having their lives spared, in order that they might attend on the wounded Mexicans. Besides Mr. Erenberg, but three of the prisoners at Goliad ultimately escaped the slaughter.

Having crossed the St. Antonio, Mr. E. struck into the high grass and thickets which concealed him from the pursuit of the Mexicans, and wandered through the prairie, guiding himself, as best he might, by sun and stars, and striving to reach the river Brazos. He lost his way, and went through a variety of striking adventures, which, with some characteristic skethes of Texan life and habits, of Gen. Sam Houston and Santa Anna, and a spirited account of the battle of San Jacinto, at which, however, he himself was not present, fill up the remainder of his book.

SWAPPING HORSES.—An Indian was travelling down the Ohio, in a steamer, with a mare and a two year old colt, when by a sudden careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river. This Indian, as he arose puffing and blowing above the water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt but that the natural instinct of the animal would carry him safe to shore. The old mare took a "bee line" for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current, with the owner still hanging fast. "Let go the colt and hang to the mare," shouted his friends. "Three bool," exclaimed the man, spouting the water from his mouth, and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog; "its all very well, your telling me to let go the colt, but to a man that can't swim this aint exactly the time for trading horses."

"Boy, is your name Bob? "No."—"What is it then?" Why, sister Moll calls me Bob—brother Sam calls me Will—mother calls me Sonny—but dad laughs, and says I aught to be called Bill of Rights."

The following advertisement appears in the Times: "Wanted a coachman to drive a pair of horses of decidedly a pious turn of mind."

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados no se admiten subscriciones por menos de *tresmeses*.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a en peso

EMPRESAS, DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara enesta ofi las aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo ocurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, entrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

P. R. Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en:

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Frasadas
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules
Tambien
Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.
Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los negocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN F. COONS.

Hartley y Cuniffe,

Lado del sur de la Plaza,

No. 12, CALLE PRINCIPAL,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Cotres
Indianas negra y azules.
Id Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
Id negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id.
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de algodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolinas, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c

Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

Boggs, Bean y Boggs.

Dos puertas al poniente de Sambrano y Bent se estan ahora recibiendo un gran surtido bien acondicionado

Generos.

Son de todas las calidades y cosas que sepueden hallar en un almacen

Tambien: Tun surtido completo de SOSA. Entre otras cosas tenemos capas muy finas y superioras de la *primera* clase **Todos**, se venden muy baratas a un precio muy bajo.

Santa Fe, Nov 13, 1847.

A Las Senoritas.

JOSE NAGLE tiene en su almacen un surtido el mas completo y entero que se hallan en Santa Fe. Entre los efectos estrangeros se halleran Muselinas lisas, bordadas caladas y de colores, Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo nirayado de seda. Tapalos de seda y punto hiden nas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos, en fin to 'as las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear Las Senoras. A la gente del Rio Abajo es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.

Julian S. McKnight,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

Nos. 75 y 76.

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos [Setiembre 10.

Salon de Bebidas y Pulperia.

HARTLEY y CUNIFFE, en la tienda de Japon Mercaderes por mayor y menor un generos y pulperia, &c, tienen junto en el mismo establecimiento un Salon en el que se hallaran toda calidad de licores, como punche, tom y jerry, rompunche, refrescos, hostiones, sardines y todo la demas que se puede hallar en un salon servido al mejor estilo Tambien, tenemos licores de los mas miores y superiores por mayor y al menudeo y han comprado un grande y estenso surtido de ropa hecha, lo que se suplica al publico pasen y visitar dicho establicimiento a fin de que se impongad de los respectivos precios los que se ofrecen con la mejor comodidad y proporcion. Santa Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, al oriente de la Plaza,

ESTAN abriendo ahore un surtido muy grande y entero de generos en la casa que occupo antes Don Simon Delgado, que consisten de Botas y Zapatos; Quincalleria; Tenasses; Merceria; Cosas de fantasia; Sombreros y Cachuches; Ropa hecha; Herenderra; Fresados; Guantes; Zapatos de muger; Guarniciones para Ropa; Tabaco muy superior; Clavos de fierro de diferentes classes con un surtido general de GENEROS, con muchas cosas que par la primera vez, han estado ofrecida aque. Todos de esta convidan al publico a llegan y eximinar, si quieren cosas buenas y baratas.

HOVEY Y DAVIES,

Imprenta de Libros y de encargos,

En la esquina del norte de la Plaza.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., JANUARY 29, 1848. [Vol. I—Number 20.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion ☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c, always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10 JOHN C. RONALD, Agent

Ind. Exp. will copy and send bill to this Office.

Boon, Hamilton & Hayes,

Council Grove, Indian Territory.

THE above Firm having located themselves at this place on the Santa Fe road, are prepared to accommodate persons visiting New Mexico, or returning to the States with corn, provisions, and any article usually wanted on the Plains. They now have on hand 1000 bushels of corn, a blacksmith shop, goods, &c, and will be happy to wait upon all who call.

November 1st, 1847.—6w8n.

Provisision Warehouse.

J. A. CHARLEVILLE, *Agent,*

WILL OPEN on Monday next, in the store opposite to Mr. Coleman's corner, the best assortment of Provisions and Groceries ever before offered in Santa Fe; which he will sell by the quantity or at retail at regular market prices FOR CASH His stock consists in part of 10 sacks coffee, 20 1-4 chests tea, 2000 lbs sugar, 2000 lbs butter, 2000 lbs cheese, 300 lbs honey, 100 gallons molasses, 500 gallons whiskey, 200 gallons cogniac brandy, 20 dozen Champagne, 500 boxes sardines, 50 boxes raisins, 1000 lbs saleratus, 20 bbls crackers, 10 gross playing cards, mackerel, chewing tobacco smoking do., regalia and principe cigars, candles soap, blacking, dried apples, dried peaches, pickles catsup, pepper sauce, chocolate, ground pepper, allspice, ginger, tinware tumblers, skillets, powder, lead, sole leather, lemon syrup, claret wine, deer skins, Spanish blankets, cloths hair and tooth brushes and combs, hats, boots, shoes, &c, &c., &c., &c

Santa Fe, Nov. 20, 1847.

Bar Room, Groceries, &c.

HARTLEY & CUNIFFE,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., have in connection with their establishment, opened a Saloon, in which can be had all kinds of Liquors, Hot Whiskey Punch, Tom & Jerry, Rum Punch, Refreshments, oyster suppers, Sardines, and every thing that may be found in a saloon served up in the best style.

ALSO,

They have fine and superior Liquors at whole sale and retail, and Groceries.

They have purchased a large and extensive assortment of clothing—All of which they only ask the public to call and examine to satisfy them that is offered cheap.

Hartley & Cuniffe,

South side of the Plaza,

No. 12, Main street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and custmers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE. Also:

Brown Domestics	Black & Blue Satinets,
Beached do	do do Cassimers
Bue Dwellings	Blue Janes,
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs.
French, Eng, & Am.	Fancy Prints,
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton & Silk Hdkfs,
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens' Shoes,	Ladies Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins Laces &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El, Passo Wines, equal to any in Santa Fe

HARDWARE &c. all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself

Santa Fe, oct. 9th, 1847.

P R. Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

Has on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market.—Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

Cheap for Cash.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENJ. F. COONS.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, East sice of the Plaza.

THE above Firm are now opening a large and full assortment of goods at the house formerly occupied by Del Gordo, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Shovels and Tongs, Blankets, Fancy articles, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies kid gloves, trimmings for clothing of all kinds, tobacco, a superior article of Virginia, nails of different kinds, together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and many things for the first time offered for sale in the Santa Fe market. All of which they invite the public to call and examine, if they wish good articles and good bargains.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 75 and 76.

(On the West side of the Public Spuare,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c, which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept. 8.

BOGGS, KEAN & BOGGS.

(Two doors east of St. Vrain & Bent's,

ARE now receiving a large and carefully selected assortmens of Dry Goods, consisting of every thing usually found in a dry good house.

Also A large lot of Hardware, and a full assortment of Quenesware. *Amongst other things* they have very fine and superior cloaks, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Santa Fe, Nov. 13, 1847

Joseph Nangle.

OFFERS for sale to the army and inhabitants of Santa Fe generally the assortment of Groceries in the city. The grocery store at present in the House opposite to sentinel No. 6 wilt be removed in the course of the ensuing week to the Store on the Plaza now occupied by Messrs, Beck & Brent, "No. 2, on the south east corner of the Plaza" The Dry Goods Store No. 1, on the south east corner of the Plaza will be found to contain an assortment of goods and clothing not excelled in Santa Fe. Among the articles necessary to soldiers are shirts, drawers, socks, shoes, caps, hats, cassinet pantaloons and roundabouts, buckskin clothing, &c. all of which are offered for sale at regular Santa Fe prices, for cash. Jan. 22, 1848.

E. Leitsendorfer, & Co.

At the South East corner of the Plaza,

HAVE a fine stock of bleached and brown domestics—fur and oil cloth caps—horse brushes—curry combs; circingles; girths, &c., which they are selling at the lowest possible terms for cash.

Our old friends and customers, who have known us at the same stand, for four years past, will do well to call *now*—we will sell them bargains. E. LEITSENDORFER, & Co.

Santa Fe, Jan 22, 1848.

Pierce & O'Connor,

FARRIERS and BLACKSMITHS,

ARE now prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business neatly and punctually, at their shop, in the rear of Joseph Nangle's store, and in the same block of the U. S. Hotel. They have also a large lot of iron on hand Charges moderate.

Sante Fe, Jan. 8, 1847.

Columbia's Chieftain.

When Freedom midst the battle storm
Her weary head reclined;
And round her fair majestic form,
Oppression fain had twined;
Amidst the din—beneath the cloud
Great Washington appeared;
With daring hand rolled back the shroud
And thus the sufferer cheered:

Spurn, spurn despair! be great, be free!
With giant strength arise;
Stretch, stretch thy pinions Liberty,
Thy flag plant in the skies!
Clothe, clothe thyself in glory's robe,
Let stars thy banner gem;
Rule, rule the sea----possess the globe---
Wear victory's diadem:

Go tell the world, a world is born,
Another orb gives light;
Another sun illumes the morn,
Another star the night:
Be just, be brave!---and let thy name
Henceforth Columbia be;
Wear, wear the oaken wreath of fame,
The wreath of Liberty!

He said----and lo! the stars of night
Forth to her banner flew;
And morn with pencil dipped in light,
Her blushes on it drew,
Columbia's chieftain seized the prize,
All gloriously unfurled;
Soared with it to its native skies,
And waved it o'er the world.

The Deserters.

Found among the letters of Mr. Mason, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland.

There was in the regiment———two young soldiers above the common level, both from the same place, a small town in Lancastershire, and each had made friendship for the other. They had enlisted together through different motives—they marched together, and were inhabitants of the same tent. One, whom I shall call the lover, had enrolled his name through an uneasiness from being disappointed in what he thought all his happiness was centered, the marrying of a sweet girl of his own town, by whom he was much beloved.—Her relations were inexorable, and his hopes in vain. The other, a lad of spirit, believing the soldier's life as fine as the recruiting officer had described it, willing to see wars, accompany his friend and serve his country, likewise accepted the King's picture; and was called the volunteer. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow—she was much grieved at this step, which he had taken without her privity or consent—but being in an easy situation and not wanting his assistance for her support, she lamented only through her affection for him. The widow sent forth her son with tears and blessings, the maid eyed her lover from a distant window (a nearer approach not being permitted) and beat time to his steps with her heart till he was out of sight, and then sent her soul after him in a deep sigh. They had not been long in camp, before the volunteer had woful proof of the wide difference between ideal gentleman and soldier, which he had dressed up in his imagination, and the miserable half starved food for powder. As for the lover, he was insensible to the harship of the body—the agitation of his mind absorbed his whole attention—in vain he had endeavored to fly from the object of his love; he had brought away his person only, leaving his thoughts, and his heart behind him; and was as absent from himself in the noise and bustle of the day, as in a silent midnight watch, or when stretched upon his bed at night. They communicated their situation to each other, and took the fatal resolution to desert. Thus winged by love, and urged by fear, the hills of Scotland flew from their heels, and they had arrived at a village within a mile of their own town, when they were overtaken by a horse pursuit, and reconducted to their camp. A court martial was held and they were condemned to die; but the general ordered as is usual in sunh caces, that they should cast lots, and only one of them should suffer. At the appointed time the ring was formed, the drum placed in the centre, with box and dice upon its head, and the delinquents made to enter. The horrors which sat brooding over their souls the preceeding night, and were now overwhelming them at the awful crisis, were strongly painted in their wan and pallied countenances. Their friendship was real and sincere, but not of that fabulous and heroic kind as to wish to die for each other; each wished to live, and each was disquieted at the thought that his own safety must be built on the destruction of his friend. They alternately requested each other to begin. The lover looked attentively at the little instruments of life or death, took them in his trembling hand, and quickly laid them down. The officer was obliged to interpose, and commanded the volunteer to throw; he lifted his box in his right hand; then shifted it into the left, and gave it to his right again, and as if ashamed of weakness or superstition cast his eye upward for a moment, and was in the act to throw, when the shrieks of female sorrow struck his ear, and in burst, from an opposite part of the circle, the widow and the maid; their hair dishevelled, and their garments by travelling soiled and torn.

What a sight was this. The mother and the son on one side of the drum, and the maid and the lover on the other.—The first transports of their frantic joy at finding them alive, were soon abated by the dreadful uncertainty of what must follow. The officer was a man who did not hurry the volunteer to throw. He put his

[Concluded on fourth page.]

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, January 29, 1848.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agent at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

☞ We shall continue our paper for the present, but shall only publish it semi-monthly.

☞ We hope our friends in the States will not forget us, and will be punctual in forwarding our exchanges.

☞ No news yet from the States, but a mail is daily expected.

☞ Why do not our friends in this city advertise more freely, if they want to see business lively; now is the time.

We understand that Gen. Price and his staff will leave here for the south on the 1st of next month, for the purpose of a general inspection of the troops. They will proceed as far as El Paso.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to an advertisment in this week's paper, offering a large reward for the recovery of a young Mexican, by the name of Lopez, of the city of Chihuahua, who was captured by a roving band of Comanches. The sum offered is a sufficient inducement to undertake an expedition for his rescue, and, indeed, unless our troops take active measures to chastise this daring and numerous band of Indians, we would advise the raising of a party of Mexicans and Americans to go upon the adventure, and in "true night errand style," make a dash for the Comanche country, and inflict upon these highway robbers, the heavy punishment they so richly deserve.

☞ There will be a party of Traders leave for the United States on Tuesday next. Among the party, is Mr. Mc Knight, Redmon, Murphey, Estes, Gardiner, Beck and Manies. We wish them a pleasant trip, and may they return early in the spring with fine stocks of goods.

Lt. Col. Easton and Major Walker arrived here from Socorro and Limitad, on Tuesday evening, to attend the General Court Martial now in session by order of Gen. Price. Col. Newby, President; Lt. Cols. Easton, Boyakin; Majors Donelson, Walker and Reynolds; Capts. Cunningham, Reed, Kinman, Moses and Adams, members. Maj. Reynolds is absent at Taos from indisposition. There are several important cases to be brought before the court.

Library Association.—The citizens of Santa Fe have taken lately an interest in the establishment of a Library Association in this place, and we call the attention of the community to its importance as an unceasing source of pleasure and profit. But once make a fair and earnest commencement of a scheme for such an institution; raise funds; purchase or receive books, and there can be no doubt of full success among the liberal and enterprizing citizens of Santa Fe. In connection with a Library Association, we would suggest the propriety of forming a society for the advancement of literature; a vast fund of knowledge in reference to the past history and traditions of this country, would be thus collected and preserved; while scientific and philosophic researches would add rich stores of information for our further benefit. We hope that this project may not end in mere talk and good intentions, but that some may devise means for active measures for carrying the proposed plan into effect.

It is a matter of some astonishment to us, to hear Americans exclaim against the annexation of this Territory to the United States—basing all their objections upon the uselessnes of this "poverty stricken land"—its want of resources and its probable burden to the Supreme Government. No intelligent and calculating mind that has ever investigated the subject of our material wealth, the mineral and agricultural resources of mountain and valley, the cheapness of labor and the immense profits from all kinds of trade, but has come to the rational conclusion, that undar a liberal system of taxation, and a fair protection on the erection of manufacturies and the prosecution of business, this country has within itself all the wealth necessary to support a self government and become great among the States of the world. We shall be no more burden to the United States while we remain a Territory, than the other Territories have necessarily been before they passed into the Union as sister States.

But making all allowances for the poverty of some parts of this vast region of land, and even believing it utterly worthless, the United States *must* and *will* have this country as a mere matter of necessity. She will have it if by treaty or purchase, unless we here take our own interest in our own keeping and make in convention assembled, a demand for admission into the Union. We all recognize the value of the great China trade; we know the time and expense of the Cape Horn route, and we naturally look to the most available means of preventing that profitable commerce from pouring its current into the coffers of Europe. We behold a direct line of communication from China to the celebrated Bay of San Franisco, the only bay along the whole Pacific line where vessels of war can ride at anchor. And this is the point which it is necessary for the United States to reach through her our own territorial limits; and hence, the statesmen of America have seen the great benefit of having this country as a connecting line with the Pacific, and as forming a continuous boundary line between Texas and Oregon.

If we would but throw away our petty prejudices—our own ideas of the greatness which "a little brief" power may give us in this land while depending on itself and look to the magnitude of the question in a great national point of view, as beneficial to the country we inhabit, and also to the people whose laws and institutions we wish to adopt.

There has been a perfect failure of news in this city for some time past—and in our capacity as editors of a weekly paper, we find ourselves at loss for sufficient matter of interest for the publication. The mail from the States, due some weeks since has led to some surmises as to its ultimate fate. We, however, incline to the opinion that it did not leave Fort Leavenworth as soon as the Quartermaster of this Post had specified in his contract; although the loss of mules by the storms and accidents, so liable to occur at this severe season of the year, may have detained it.

We take great pleasure in the military system that has been adopted by Brig. Gen. Price, for this 9th division of the United States Army. The routine of the General's orders has been fully carried out, and indeed, the several staff officers in their separate branches of the service, are fully competent to do justice to their country. Adjt. Prince, Capt. McKissack, Capt. Garrison and Lieut. Dyer have certainly shown themselves to be well worthy of the difficult and arduous positions assigned them at this Post. At this distance from the War Departmen and cut off from all the usual means of supporting and assisting a lerge body of Troops, we yet find the army made comfortable, the soldiers have this year enjoyed an unusual degree of vigor, activity and health, the reports from the south and north, all confirm the prosperous condition and the good order and discipline of the army of the 9th millitary department. The commander in chief is fortunate in the appointment of Lt. Prince as Adjutant General for this department, and from his attention to business and his gentlemanly deportment has the good will of all—and we predict a bright future for his military career.

The publication of the general military orders of the commanding officer of this Post, is highly beneficial to the service; and indeed, is important to all classes of citizens, for being under a mixed form of civil and military law, it is necessary for us to be cognizant of every order promulgated for our observance. We feel personally interested in this matter, from the strong pecuniary effect of the continuance of this paper, and we should be ungrateful in the extreme to the former kindness of Gen. Price and Capt. McKissack for the encouragement of the publication of this sheet, if the request for a continuance of his favors should be respectfully submmitted.

The Ball.—There was a splendid ball given on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the United States Hotel, by the merchants who are about to leave for the States, and we are certain that we never attended a more pleasant party, in any country; the elite of the city attended, as they do on all occasions of the kind, and every thing on the part of our landlords was served in a splendid style.

The Convention:—The proceedings of the approaching convention to decide the question of annexation will be attended with much interest—the subject matter is momentuous and the result is important. And the whole community is awake to the necessity of action; the members of the convention, it is feared, may be influenced by the operation of unjust means in giving a final decision; but we hope for the best, and trust in the honor and honesty of those whom the people have chosen to represent their wishes and opinions.

We beg leave to call the attention of the members to the great benefit which they will experience during their session by electing an intelligent and honest President to preside over their deliberations. If a man of business habits and of some experience in the rotine of legislative business is selected, it will add much to the comfort and pleasure of the convention.

In one of our former numbers we stated that the detachment from Maj. Walker's battalion, was ordered by Gen. Price, but we understand that it was done previous to the arrival of the General, by order of Col. Newby, who is ever deserving of much credit for the good order and discipline of the troops at this Post.

The Slave Question.

It is a notorious fact, that Mexico is insolvent, and any one at all acquainted with the character of the Mexican people and government must see that such will ever be the case. At the same time, honor, justice and all the lighter impulses of national pride, call upon the United States to not only demand and obtain indemnification for the countless robberies committed upon our citizens, but also the expenses of a war that has been forced upon us. Under these circumstances, undoubtedly the only cause left us, is to satisfy ourselves with a sufficient portion of her immense and valuable territories. This being settled, the complexion of the government of these newly acquired provinces, when they finally come to be admitted to a sisterhood with our States, in relation to a particular point, agitates a question which loudly calls for the most undivided attention and the most solemn exercise of judgment by every citizen of our Republic. Already has this fire brand, the most destructive that has ever threatened our glorious fabric, been hurled into our national councils, and try to avert its sway, let the consequences be as baneful as possible, every one must prepare himself fully to meet it; for the time has come when it must be set at rest in some manner or another. In vain does the cool, prudent and far seeing statesman, endeavor to stifle it, in vain does he appeal to the wholesome compromises of the constitution to prevent the kindling of the fire, there is no means of stifling it now, neither can it be quieted for even one short moment.

To the citizens of New Mexico, and to those who determine to make this territory their home at a future period, the slave question and its final determination is of incalculable importance. The resources of this territory, both mineral and agricultural, together with its most infinite commercial advantages, will cause it at no very distant day, to be thronged with its millions, who, actuated by the restless and indomintable enterprise of the race, will cast their fortunes in the new land that will be opened to them. Among these, slave holders, from the fact, that it is nearest and best known to a slave-holding population.

Of course then, the final disposition of the slave question, when a State government is to be constructed, is a matter of the most vital consequence, and it becomes every one who feels an interest in the territory of New Mexico, without loss of time, to reflect upon it maturely, and to prepare for what is to come.

The first inquiry to be made is, whether New Mexico or that part of it east of the Rio Grande, comes within the provision of the Missouri compromise? Clearly, the course heretofore pursued by our government precludes every thing of this kind. Though we have not doubt, indeed think it fully probable to demonstrate the fact that this title of the United States to this territory, east of the Rio Grande, rests upon the self same basis as our right to Texas, and that the whole is as completely, and as rightfully ours as any portion of the United States, yet the recognition of this, as totally a foreign territory and by the appointment of a counsel and other acts (which the consistency and honor of the government preclude it from denying) subsequently to the annexation of Texas, places the whole territory in the position of any other newly acquired possession, and frees it wholly from the provisions made in the annexation resolutions. This, then, will leave our citizens to constitute without any trammels, their own State Government, and to arrange its provisions as to suit their own particular interest, provided fanaticism and illiberality do not get the upper hand in our national councils.

We think that wisdom and justice yet hold a sufficient sway in our glorious Union, to effectually throttle the Wilmot proviso. We sincerely trust that a sufficient regard to the same compromises of our constitution, guaranteeing his right to the southern as well as the northern man; yet exists to prevent the conflagration that fanaticism would delight to see.

We notice the arrival of many officers of the volunteer and regular service from the south. Among them are Col. Easton, Major's Walker and Donelson, Captain Moses, Lts. Love and Taylor, U. S. Dragoons, and Lts. Gillispie, Paul and Hunley. Some of these gentlemen are now sitting upon a General Court Martial for the trial of several officers.

2000 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, Ramon Lopez, a boy between 7 and 8 years of age, was captured and carried off a short time ago, by a band of Camanches, whose Chief is called Antonio, and his hunting ground, or residence, is in the neighborhood of San Antonio de Bexar. The said Antonio was a captive in his youth and probably speaks Spanish. Any person who will recover the boy, (Lopez,) and place him in a respectable family, secure from the Indians, (on producing unquestionable proof of the fact,) will receive the above reward on delivering him to the subscriber at the Mint in Chihuahua. JOHN POTTS.

Jan 29—4t. [St. Louis Republican copy.]

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 20.

Sabado, Enero 29, 1848.

La Agregacion del N. Mejico.

Tomamos un intenso interes en la cuestion pendiente sobre la agregacion de este Territorio a los Estados Unidos, y hallandonos bien enterados de la fuerte oposicion que se hara a ella al reunirse la *procsima Convencion, ansiosamente* apelamos a todas las clases de Ciudadanos para que consideren el importante *objeto* de *todo* el asunto y que hagan uso de todos los medios legales para que resulte una espresion publica a favor de la agregacion.

En cuanto a la mera, lisa cuestion de la adquisicion de este Territorio, los E.-Unidos tienen un interes bien pequeno en el resultado; porque de ella no se les aumentara mucho el poder ni les vertira muchas riquezas en sus cajas. Sin embargo en un punto de vista, mas vasto y filantropico, los politicos del dia han tomado un interes intenso en el asunto. Desean que la gente de esta tierra goce el beneficio de instituciones liberales. "Que el circulo de la libertad *se estienda* y que la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos estienda su amplio y benefico patrocinio a esta region distante. Mientras por un ledo nosotros mismos tenemos ya un interes personal y pecuniario para obrar, se presenta un bello campo para usar las mejoras hechas en el *modo* de cultivar la tierra, de trabajar los minerales y para establecer maquinas de todas clases. No consideraremos ahora el interes politico que todos deben tener en el prospecto de *gobernarnos nosotros mismos* solamente solicitamos la atencion de los que se han de reunir muy pronto en *Convencion*, a la peculiar posicion de este Territorio; y que pesen bien el hecho de que la agregacion hecha a solicitud nuestra y por nuestra *espontanea voluntad*, es *muy* preferiblea dejar quel Supremo Gobierno ceda el pays por un tratado de paz forzado.

[*Al Republicano de Santa Fe.*]

Taos, 20 de Enero, 1848.

LA CONVENCION

PARA LA AGREGACION DEL N. MEJICO A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Senores Editores:

Es lo que ahora ocupa todos los partidos y absorbe todas las especulaciones. Cada partido ha procurado por todos medios hacer elejir los candidatos de las mismas opiniones y el resultado que haiga en las elecciones despues de los esfuerzos que se sabe han hecho todos representara la opinion del N.-Mejico. Aunque las elecciones esten ya hechas como no se saba todavia cual es el partido preponderante, no sera por demas ofrecer al publico pensador algunas reflecsiones sobre el objeto de la convencion cuya decision debera tener tanta influencia en la suerte del pays.

Segun las ultimas noticias que tenemos del teatro de la guerra las hostilidades se *prosiguen* por no haberse convenido los Comisionados de las partes beligerantes sobre los nuevos limites que deberan separar las dos Republicas; y en esto se entiende que figura N.-Mejico como principal motivo de la contienda.

Ahora bien dejando de lado consideraciones que por plausibles que sean a una u otra parte, en el estado a que han llegado las cosas no pueden influir, lo mas minimo para determinar la disputa, *puesto* que en estas discusiones los mejores argumentos son las bayonetas y las balas, por que llevan siempre consigo la persuacion mas irresistible; si es este el verdadero estado de la cuestion, no es necesario ciertamente ser profundo politico para deducir cual de las partes contendientes prevalecera cercionandose de cual de ellas abunda mas en semejantes raciocinios. Yo dudo que haya un hombre que no haya olvidado los eventos de las pasadas campanas en el interior, y que con imparcialidad compare el estado y los recursos de las dos Republicas vacile un instante en convenir que la del Norte podra dictar a la de Mejico las condiciones que mejor le convengan. Y si como los periodicos Americanos y Mejicanos nos lo aseguran la continuacion de la guerra es principalmente por la posesion de este Territorio quel General Kearny agrego ya de hecho, y quel Gobierno de los Estados Unidos no quiere renunciar ¿No es claro a todo el mundo que en difinitivas cuentas, agradenos o no, seremos agregados a la Union del Norte?

Y siendo esto asi que de mas racional y mas provechoso al pays quel hacer de buena gracia un paso adelante para ponernos cuanto antes en el goce de los beneficios que un gobierno liberal y fuerte nos puede proporcionar, emancipando nuestro gobierno civil de la tutela militar que en todas partes y bajo de los mejores Gefes es siempre un estorbo a la amplitud de libertad y privilegios de los ciudadanos.

Pero consideremos por un momento la mudanza que produciria en el N.-Mejico su re-agregacion a la Republica Mejicana. Todos nos acordamos que desde el ano 1830 y mas particularmente durante las ultimas Administraciones **se cobraban cada ano de 60 a 80 mil pesos** de Aduana, y que se recibia ademas alguna que otra suma del Gobierno General para ayudar a pagar la *corta guarnicion* que habia entonces; y que entre el Gefe de la Administracion y unos pocos Empleados se lo apropiaban todo y que pagaban a la infeliz tropa con *Pita Jabon Naipes* &c. a precios esorbitantes obligandola por la miseria a cometer robos en publico para sustentar su triste ecsistencia. Esto sucedia entonces quel Gobierno General no estaba arruinado, y que los *Gefes* que nos despachaban con tantas encomios de virtudes relevantes venian *con* solo el objeto de aprendernos a ser felices, y que los nativos que nombraban eran tambien segun nos decian los mas puros, mas inteligentes y mas desinteresados. Que tal seria ahora si el cambio se realizara ahora que los desastres de la guerra han enjendrado odios, desmoralizado todo el interior; ¿es de esperarse que los Empleados que *nos* enviaran o *nombraran* serian mas desinteresados o virtuosos que aquellos?

Contemplemos el enjambre de hambrientos patriotas que vendrian a rejenerarnos y re-nacionalizarnos, *y calculemos* si los cortos recursos del Territorio podrian medio contentarlos. Pondrian en primer lugar tales trabas al comercio que los Mercaderes tanto para satisfacer los exhorbitantes derechos como por los costos para granjearse *el bien querer de los Empleados* se verian obligados a volvernos a vender los generos a cuatro reales vara. Se paralizarian todas las *empresas* y por consecuencia los labradores de muchas demarcaciones tendrian que volver a vender y con trabajo sus granos a los ricos a fanega por vara. *Tendriamos* que prestar crecidas sumas para remediar necesidades urjentes que nos garantizarian *como* hacian *con* grandes promesas y que cumplirian como ya han hecho. Si estos medios no bastaban veriamos renovarse los Emprestitos forzosos; se seguirian las requisiciones de bagajes, de caballada, de servicios personales, los nombramientos a campana con todos sus *derivados* &c. todo para nuestro propio bien y por patriotismo.

No pudiendo todos los *nuevos* Benemeritos participar igualmente de estos esquilmos de los pacientes N.-Mejicanos, los veriamos industriarse en descubrir actos de traicion a los cicateros que no les franquearan liberalmente su dinero. Se les formarian causas a estos con muchas formalidades y despues acaso por un regalito y una proteccion se compondria la cosa, porque la lenidad del gobierno seria inmensa en estos casos y que la capa de la patria lo cubre *todo* Muy *pocos* de los habitantes bien acomodados que se esimieran a los prestamos voluntarios o forzosos, que en resumidas cuentas serian lo mismo, escaparian a estos ultimos actos de patriotismo. ¡Que rica y fecunda mina les seria esta clase de *patriotismo y de avenimientos*? Y quien podria contarse salvo de estas accusaciones y de las justificeciones que se le insinuaria serian pricisas? Yo supongo que solo los *puros pelados y no todos*. Los mas de los N. Mejicoe serian traidores, los unos por que aceptaron empleos bajo de la actual administracion otros porque en su familiaridad con los *Americanos* manifestaban serles adictos, otros porque les vendieron Reses y Carneros, otros porque los aviaron con Mulas y Bueyes, otros porque los alajaron en sus casas, otros por que los sirvieron de algun modo y hasta las infelices callejeras serian traidoras por que asistieron a sus bailes. Pero que dirian de los que fueron vocales de la Asamblea General y de los que se ocuparon de elejirlos? Que de los miembros de la Convencion y de sus electores? No hay familia en todo el Territorio que por alguno de estos pretestos *no* fuera perseguida sea para arrancarle dinero o para vengar agravios *personales*. *La vuelta de la Administracion* Mejicana al Territorio lo colmaria de tantas desavenencias y descontento que al fin produciria algun movimiento popular semejante al del ano 1837. Aun suponiendo quel Gobierno General tomara medidas para suprimir algunos de los males que proveo sucederian indispensablemente, es ahora posible gobernar la gente de N.-Mejico con la arbitrariedad y capricho que acostumbra el Gobierno Mejicano? Yo creo que no. No hay duda de que prometiera reformas como siempre ha hecho, de gobernar por alguna de *las bellas* Teorias que suele formar que nunca han producido mas de pronunciamientos, y que en realidad nos pondria en la desgraciada posicion de *los* Israelitas en *el* desierto que *solo* aceitaban a suspirar por las perdidas ollas de Ejipto.

Pero desechemos de nosotros un avenir tan triste que ningun hombre de bien que no sea cegado por intereses muy particulares podra desear ver realizar en su pays; y veamos que podemos esperar de la admision del N. Mejico a la Union Americana.

La Lusiana hasta 1803 y la Florida hasta 1819 formaron como nosotros parte del imperio Espanol, pero por circunstancias politicas y por la mobilidad de las cosas humanas, estas dos codiciadas e importantes partes del mundo cuyos habitantes como de *nuestro mismo orijen* tenian tanto afecto a la madre patria, Espana, *como los que mas entre nosotros a Mejico*, cuando supieron de redepente que sin consultarlos se habia cedido su pays a los E. Unidos, y que no eran ya en lo politico parte de la familia Espanola se aflijieron naturalmente; ¿pero hay ni una sola instancia desde ese evento de que esos mismos habitantes que justamente son orgullosos de su orijen, se hayan manifestado quejosos o desafectos a su nuebo Gobierno? No seguramente por quel Gobierno Americano no solo les aseguro y amplifico todos los privilegios e inmunidades que tenian bajo del Gobierno Espanol, sin en ningun caso haber molestado a nadie por sus particulares *opiniones politicas o religiosas*, sino que cuido con especial esmero de hacerles entender y *gozar* cuan pronto pudo de los beneficios del sistema Republicano Democratico, y con tal *suceso* que los progresos que hacian sorprendian las mas aventuradas esperanzas; *y en el corto tiempo* que ha transcurrido desde su agregacion se hallan ahora los habitantes mas felices del mundo y entre los mas ricos, esenciales y adictos a la Union Americana.

Juzgando pues por la mudanza que produjo en esos dos payses en tan corto *tiempo* su agregacion a los Estados Unidos, no es muy aventurado el asegurar que pronto adquirira el Nuevo Mejico bajo de los mismos auspicios e instituciones un grado de prosperidad *relativo* a los elementos que posee, muy superior a cuanto conocemos y aceitamos a esperar.

No hay pays en el mundo cuyo clima sea mas saludable quel nuestro, y ahora que empieza a ser conocido empieza tambien a ser proverbial en todas partes. Esta circunstancia que es un bien que no ponderamos como pudieramos por la constumbre que tenemos de gozarlo, seria por si sola una fuente de riqueza para el pays. Vinieran enfermos de largas distancias a respirar los aires puros y templados de nuestros veranos, *y banarse y tomar* las aguas en los numerosos ojos de aguas termales que hay en el Territorio; y no seria remoto de que al cabo de unos pocos anos fuera de moda el venir aqui a esas aguas como lo es ahora el ir a saratoga.

Las minas de metales preciosos y las de los metales utiles de que abundan todas las sierras del Territorio no han *sido* trabajadas desde la rebolucion de 1664, pero se sabe por tradiciones del pays y de las provincias vecinas, que son las mas ricas y abundantes que encontraron los *Espanoles en todo el Norte de Mejico*, que de Capitalistas y de inteligentes nos atraerian en cuanto se supiera que era Nuevo Mejico difinitivamente parte integrante de la Union Americana y era efectiva en el la tolerancia religiosa? Los capitales que se emplearan en este ramo serian por si solos suficientes para dar ocupacion a miles de brazos y para consumir la mayor parte de lo que ahora produce la agricultura. Y luego quel espiritu de empresa, alentado por la seguridad que garantizaria el gobierno se generalizara, no es de creer que los Placeres fueran otro abundante fuente de riqueza? Es de suponer que todos los hombres de poco capital los trabajarian en las estaciones del hibierno. La emulacion, el ejemplo y el deseo de gozar de las comodidades que verian en otros harian la mas de la gente industriosa.

Los Ganados menores ahora muy reducidos y de poco valor, por la inferioridad de su calidad, se aumentarian y mejorarian considerablemente cruzando su raza con la Merina y la Sajona. Las tropas que ahora por necesidad se hallan en las poblaciones *serian* cuando agregado el Territorio, estacionadas en los puntos mas *aproposito* para la *proteccion* del pays y de las haciendas. Y mejorada la lana por medio de Carneros padres de raza fina seria esta en muy pocos anos un articulo de exportacion. No hay desde las *fronteras* del Canada aqui un terreno mas adecuado para esta clase de animales quel N.-Mejico; sus inmensos llanos y mesas, y la grande variedad de temperamentos lo hacen cuando menos igual al de Espana, que ha conservado la superioridad de las lanas de sus ganados trashumantes desde tiempo inmemorial.

La buena calidad y la abundancia de la lana induceria dentro de poco tiempo a que se establecieran fabricas sobre los mas de los hermosos rios que salen de las sierras.

El ganado mayor y caballar se aumentaria y mejoraria igualmente mucho. Nuestra posicion geografica en la mediania entre el Missouri y California, quel Gobierno de Mejico ha ofrecido ya ceder a los Estados Unidos, haria que nuestros criadores *tubieran ventas seguras* y ventajosas de la segunda, y no es mas de muy provable quel primero que aqui hibernando fuera cuesta poco pudiera exportarse a algunos puntos de los Estados Unidos donde es preciso darles forraje y grano durante el hibierno. Otro motivo que induciria a esta empresa seria satisfacer el gusto de la gente rica que aprecia la diferencia de sabor que dan a las carnes los aires puros y los pastos naturales de las tierras altas.

Estas son una par*te* de las ventajas que preveo debera producir al N.-Mejico nuestra agregacion a los *Estados Unidos* El *empezar* a gozarlas cuanto antes me parece que debiera ser nuestro mas ardiente deseo, y el *modo* de conseguirlo el objeto de nuestra meditacion y afan. El gozar de un mes mas de ventura y de seguridad vale mucho en la cortedad de la vida del hombre.

No hace dos anos cabales quel General Kearney tomo posesion del pays, ¿y que inmensa diferencia se nota ya en los precios de los productos del Labrador, en las rentas de las casas, en los salarios de los artesanos, en la abundancia de las *comodidades* de todas las clases, y al mismo tiempo en la baratura de todos los generos?

Respecto de la administracion civil no obstante que ha habido una conjuracion irritante y una revolucion sangrienta y cruel. Apesar de que nos hallamos bajo la diciplina y vijilancia de un Ejercito de occupacion que necesariamente y apesar de las instruciones del Supremo Ejecutivo y de los mayores Cuidados del primer Gefe, entorpece mas o menos la marcha de su administracion; sin embargo ¿que contraste entre la circunspeccion y direccion al bien general de la presente con las arbitrariadades y **egoismo de las ultimas anteriores?**

"En la Administracion de Justicia, la imparcialidad y *equidad* de las decisiones de las actuales *Cortes de Circuito con las que determinaba* la parcialidad y favoretismo ante los anteriores Jueces de primera instancia? Y aun suponiendo que en las Cortes de Circuito se hubiera dado alguna decision que *no fuera* con arreglo a la estrita justicia, esa seria dada por un jurado compuesto de Ciudadanos que representan la *opinion* publica, y que por lo mismo de ningun modo pudiera atribuirse a la perversidad o corrupcion de la Corte.

Al gran numero de los que como yo estan convencidos y persuadidos de cuanto llevo dicho, pero que *por* un pundonor mal entendido, desaprueban la medida de solicitar la inmediata agregacion del Territorio a los Estados Unidos les dire, que Mejido por sus desaciertos se ha acarriado la *presente* guerra que le ha puesto en el deplorable estado en que se halla, que Mejico es la que nos ha puesto y dejado en la situacion en que nos hallamos, que ni el Territorio ni ningun individuo particular ha contribuido de ningun modo a producir nuestro presente estado de cosas. Colocados asi sin nosotros haber participado a ello ¿con que apariencia de justicia se nos pudiera, no digo criminar, pero ni censurar en lo mas leve por que procuramos suavizar y mejorar la situacion en que nos puso? Que se diria de un hombre que teniendo a su arbitrio el descansar sobre un lecho mullido de Flores aromaticas prefiriera uno de espinas y de abrojos? Yo bien se que segun ciertas *nociones que predican los que nunca* dan el ejemplo de ello, esa eleccion pudiera ser meritoria para el Cielo; pero con respecto a la vida natural seria el cumulo de la torpeza. El Supremo Criador ha colocado en la composicion de nuestra naturaleza misma, ademas de la razon que nos lo hace juzgar, un instinto que nos arrastra en pos de la felicidad y bien estar ¿No es natural que obedezcamos sus mandatos?

Concluire mi demasiado largo razonamiento aconsejando a los Senores de la Convencion, que desprendiendose de todo espiritu de partido y de rivalidades que recientemente malograron las actuaciones de la Asamblea General, solo se ocupen con imparcialidad y desinteres del mejor medio de conseguir la inmediata agregacion del Territorio a los Estados Unidos; y por este medio emancipar nuestro gobierno Civil de la tutela militar en que ahora se halla. Su muy adicto servidor —Cumapa.

Para el Republicano.

Senores Editores:—

En los numeros 17 y 18 del Republicano veo que un cierto Inocente llama a voz viva a su amigo el Simple y como ya he sanado de (mis *mataduras*) *los importuno otra vez con mis* (Borrintos)

Dise mi amigo Inosencio que no entiende lo que quiero decir en mi critica (de correr antes de poder andar) creo que si hubiera lido con cuidado, hubiera entendido, pero va ve es tan inocente; el quiere establecer una Universidad bajo un plan como el propuesto por la Camara sin proveer *primeramente* para Escuelas sencillas y muy sencillas *como las* que necesitamos, y es el *con quivos* en mi simple *opinion* mostraba ninguna otra causa.

Ahora como descnlpa por no haberles concedido sus Alcaldes, me refiero a los acontecimientos de Taos, Mora y los Valles, que es lo que mueven estos? precisamente lo que tengo dicho, si estos Alcaldes hubiesen sidos nombrados por el pueblo es muy probable que no hubieran sucedido aquellas desgracias; por que siendo nombrados por el pueblo se hubiera escapado ellos hombres conocidos por su honrrada y buena conducta.

Porque como en el curso del ano todos mas o menos tienen que aser con el Juez les interesa escojer asina. Tambien parese creer mi amigo que por que no lo *hiso* el General Kearney no lo debia aser la Legislatura; En mi pobre opinion no era Kearney *hombre* sapientissimo, y podia errar como otro, aun mas mi amigo a decir que erro, por que si les hubiera concedido este primer derecho hubiera visto que venia a conceder y no a quitar (aprepo que dise Kearney de Universidades?) Dise tambien mi amigo que ignoro que tales Elecciones serian nuevas por este pueblo, no lo ignoro pero el si parese ignorar que el haberles evitado al pueblo este derecho ha sido *una de las causas principales de* las revoluciones anteriores en este Departamento.

Para despedirse mi amigo Inocencio abla de una fabula; pobre de el que no se acordaria de hser lo que iso el *palo vano* de otra fabula que *estando en una* concurrencia de animales despues de hacer ver su bello plumaje quiso ablar, pero a la primera palabra vio que no le convenia se eallo y no volvio a abrir la *boca*. Su amigo. Don Simplicio.

2,000 Pesos de Recompensa.

RAMON LOPEZ, un muchacho de siete or ocho anos de edad, fue hecho cautivo, poco tiempo ha, por unos Comanches capitaniado por un tal Antonio; quien, se dice, fue cautivo en su mocidad, y se supone que habla castellano. Los Rancherias de los Indios agresores es en contorno de San Antonio de Bejar. Cualquiera persona que ponga en libertad y seguridad el expresado Lopez, y le de porte con una familia honrada en una poblacion, segura de los barbaros; al presentar una constancia indudable del hecho el quo firma esto, sera gratificado con la cantidad descignada arriva; u que se le presente en la casa de Moneda de Chihuahna.

Enero 29—4t. JUAN POTTS.

hand to the box of his own accord. His mother fell prostrate upon the earth, as did also the maid. and both with equal constancy and fervor poured fourth their different prayers. He threw—nine. A gleam of imperfect joy lighted upon the shore, she had seen her son shipwreked, buffeting the waves, when presently he gains a raft, and is paddling to shore, and already she thinks to feel his fond embrace, but still anxious, lest even yet some envious billow should snatch him forever from her eyes. Mean while the lovers, giving up all for lost, were locked in each other's arms, and entreated to be killed thus together on the spot. She was held from her lover by force. He advanced towards the drum with much the same air as he would have ascended the ladder for his execution. He threw—ten. The maid sprang from the ground as if she would leap to heaven; he caught her in his arms, they fainted on each other's neck, and recovered only to faint again. The volunteer was the least affected of the four, and all his attention was employed about his mother, whose head was on his lap, but she was insensible to his care. Soon after the women had rushed into the ring, an officer ran to the Duke's tent to inform him of the uncommon tenderness of the scene. He accompanied the officer to the spot, and standing behind the first rank, had been an unobserved spectator of the whole transaction. He could hold no longer, he came into the circle, and raised the widow, echoing in her ear "he is pardoned," restored her to life and happiness together—then turning to the lovers, he commanded them to go immediately to the chaplin to be united by that tie which death only could dissolve. He often declared he felt more pleasure from this action than from the battle of Culloden. He shed tears; but they were not those of Alexander when he wept for more worlds to conquer.

The King Snake.

There is a species of snake commonly called in the southern states the king snake, perhaps because he is the most formidable enemy of the rattle snake. It seems to be the chief object of his existence to seek, to pursue, and to destroy the latter, whose retreats and presence is discoverable by the emission of a peculiar smell, resembling that of the cucumber vine. The king snake, to almost all other reptiles, is the most gentle and harmless of creatures; you may strike him, he shows no resentment, he hisses not, he turns not, nor does he exhibit any terror or sluggishness. Drawn by the smell of cucumber, he frequently enters gardens; but his appearance excites no alarm in any human being that knows he is the king snake; on the contrary, women and children will approach him, turn him about with a stick, and playfully annoy him with impunity; he is only a relentless enemy of the rattle snake, whose strength and venom will avail nothing against the activity and mode of attack of the king snake, who is always victor in every combat.

Yet the rattle snake is a terrible reptile. There is a peculiarity truly appalling to the sound of his rattles, being unlike the noise of any other creature; and when you hear it the first time, the true instinct of nature impresses on your quailing heart that danger and death are near. Never shall I forget one horrid event of my life. I was fishing in a southern lake one summer day, when an unusual disposition to sleep affected me. I stuck one end of my fishing rod into the bank of the lake, and sought a beautiful place of shade to enjoy repose. I laid myself on the grass between two trees scarcely six feet apart from each other, my head resting against one, and my feet against the other. I slept. When I awoke, I turned to one side, and perceived at some distance from me, two brilliant orbs—and instantly a tremulous, mingled sensation of an indefinable nature came upon my faculties.—Something of an instinctive dictate or impulse counselled me to avert my looks; but then there was such an absorbing, wishful delight in gazing into eyes that intently and meltingly gazed into mine, that even the tremulous pulsation of fear fixed my frame, and I remained so fascinated that I fancied that I could see nothing but the most beautiful colors. In short, I was lost, so completely bewildered with comingled emotions, that I could not withdraw my gaze, nor even move.

The melting eyeballs glared with sparks of fire---there was a movement; I was aroused from a dreamy state; I saw a huge rattle snake; its gaze was disturbed, and when I heard the hateful rattle sound, the full danger of my situation aroused me, and through all my frame I felt the extremity of terror, and just as I was on the point of obeying a frienzied impulse to rise and fly, God of heaven, I felt the deadly reptile, as I thought, coiling around my neck; I saw part of his body, I felt the slimy skin upon my neck, and the shiver of horror went through every joint and member of my frame. Such a feeling of agony; my eyeballs were filled with scorching fire; first red, next yellowish green. Oh, there are moments of existence which involve the sensation of years, and when the whole detail of a thousand feelings scarcely occupy the brief space of a leisure thought. Nature could endure no more, and I lost all sense.

At length I had the painful tingling sensation of returning life through my veins, and when in full conaciousness I arose from the earth, I saw near me, tranquilly and quietly lying, a king snake, and farther off the lifeless length of a tremendous rattle snake. I sat upon a log and reflected, and I am now satisfied that the king snake had crept over my neck to my rescue; there being a large log on one side, and the lake on the other, so that his nearest approach to the enemy was over my body. But although my life was providentially preserved, yet the effects of that scene are the exhaustion of a great portion of my excitability, and the introduction of grey hairs and premature debility, in all my powers of mind and body.—*Anecdotes of the south.*

He's got the Mitten.

Much is expressed in this short sententence. It tells of hopes withered, and of happiness fled and gone perhaps forever. The young and the thoughtless may sneer at the unfortunate victim, and the cold worldling may drop some passing remark upon it, but if some single old gentleman like myself should hear that short exclamation, it would elicit a warmer and a tenderer sentiment. His mind would unconsciously travel back to the days of his youth, and dwell upon the period when he too received this memento of thoughtless pride and girlish prudency.

To me it is peculiarly effecting: The girls indeed laugh at my gray hairs and peeked nose, and quiz my gaunt-like appearance—yet I was once young and gay, and my happiest hours passed in the society of maids as blooming and as handsome as themselves. And from one of the fairest of her sex I received that curse of youth and terror of bachelors, "*the mitten.*" It came scorching and deadening in its influence, and blasted anticipation in the bud. I never loved again. Many years have since passed away, and my age is lone and dreary. My home is cheerless, and my fire side unoccupied, --life itself is devoid of charms, and when I search for the cause, I travel back thro' many a wintry year to that bleak spot in my youth, when--"*I got the mitten.*"

If then I hear of one in a similar situation, have I not cause to say that it effects me? Too plainly does it tell me of feelings trifled with, and affections spurned and trampled in the dust. It reminds me of those days that are gone, and the visions of my childhood--of hope, and love, and the thousand bright dreams that played round my heart when life was young and buoyant. Those days, alas, are no more --my friends are away--and the season of youth can never return. With sorrow I confess it, I bolong to the fraternity of "we single gentlemen," and am now, at fifty-five, a thin, spindle-shanked old bachelor, weary of the world and unknown to its enjoyments.

In defence of the "brotherhood," I must say, however, that I believe in nine cases out of ten, they can date the commencement of their resolution to lead a single life from that very cause; nor can it be doubted that many an unfortunate maiden has had reason to lament her indiscretion, and with benumbed fingers and a chill old age, has regretted the day that she gave hear lover "*the mitten.*"

THE ELEPHANT.—Last Sunday, as the Rector of a Churchup town, was about to perform the evening service, the sexton handed him a note, which, as it commenced in the usual form of an application for prayers, he read aloud as follows: "The prayers of this congregation are solicited for a young man who has gone to sea—the Elephant."—*Sunday Dispatch.*

This rather spicy hit, we presume, is intended for the volunteers now in Santa Fé, admitting this to be the fact, we will take the rerponsibility to state that more applications of a similar kind would not be amiss.—*Ed.*

TIEMPOS DE AUDIENCIA DE LAS CORTES DE JUSTICIA.

☞ Con arreglo á una ley dada en la reciente sesion de la Lejislatura, los tiempos y parajes de las audiencias de las Cortes de Circuito, en los diferentes condado del Territorio, son como sigue:—

Condado de Valencia, (en la Peralta,) los 1os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Condado de Bernalillo, (a Albuquerque,) los 2os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre,
Condado de Santa Anna, (a Algadones,) los 3os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Condado de Santa Fé, (a Santa Fé,) los 4os Lunes de Febrero, Junio y Octubre.
Coneado de del Bado, (a San Miguel,) los 1os Lunes de Marzo, Julio y Noviembre.
Condado de Rio Arriba, (a los Luceros,) los 2os Lunes de Marzo, Julio y Noviembre.
Condado de Taos, (a Don Fernando,) los 3os Lunes de Marzo, Julio y Noviembre.

J. HOUGHTON, *Juez Presidente*

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados: no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tresmeses

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a en peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara enesta oficina, a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

E. Leitensdorfer y Compania,

A la esquina sud-veste de la Plaza, tienen un hermoso surtido de *Lienzos, Mantos, Yndianas*, Quincalla, Cachuchas de Pelo y de lik, Cinchas &c., que estan vendiendo lo mas barato posible al contado.

Los amigos y parroquianos que los han conocido estos ultimos cuatro anos en el mismo paraje haran bien, de acudir alla ahora se le daran tratas ventajosos Enero 22

P. R Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza. que consiste en:

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien

Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe. y Especia de toda clases.

Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante m ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidame ge autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los ni focios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN E. COONS.

Hartley y Cuniffe,

Lado del sur de la Plazo,

No. 12, CALLE PRINCIPAL,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Aburrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Cotes,
Indianas negra y azules;
id: Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
id. negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id.
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de Ilgodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolines, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN,

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

Boggs, Rean y Boggs.

Dos puertas al poniente de Sambrano y Bent se estan ahora recibiendo un gran surtido bien acondicionado

Generos,

Son de todas las calidades y cosas que se pueden hallar en un almacen

Tambien, Tun surtido completo de SOSA, Entre otras cosas tenemos capas muy finas y superioras de la primera clase **Todos,** se venden muy baratas a un precio muy bajo.

Sata Fe, Nov. 13, 1847.

A Las Senoritas.

JOSE NAGLE tiene en su almacen un surtido el mas completo y enteró que se hallan en Santa Ee. Entre los efectos estrangeros se hallo-an Muselinas lisas, bordadas caladas y de colhe vores. Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo niayado de seda Tapalos de seda y punto Indianas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos, en fin todas las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear Las Senoras. A la gente del Rio Abajo es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.

Julian S. McKnight,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

Nos. 75 y 76.

(*Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,*)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos [Setiembre 10.

Salon de Bebidas y Pulperia.

HARTLEY y CUNIFFE, en la tienda de Japon Mercaderes por mayor y menor en generos y pulperia, &c., tienen junto en el mismo establicimiento un Salon en el que se hallaran toda calidad de licores, como punche, ton y jerry, rompunche, refrescos, hostiones, sardines y todo lo demas que se puede hallar en un salon servido al mejor estilo. Tambien tenemos licores de los mas mejores y superiores por mayor y al menudeo y han comprado un grande y estenso surtido de ropa hecha, lo que se suplica al publico pasen y visitar dicho establicimiento a fin de que se impongad de los respectivos precios los que se ofrecen con la mejor comodidad y proporcion. Santa Fé, Nov. 13, 1847.

Peacock & Co.

No. 100, al oriente de la Plaza,

ESTAN abendo ahore un surtido muy grande y entero de generos en la casa que occupo antes Don Simon Delgado, que consiste de Botas y Zapatos; Quincalleria; Tenassas; Merceria; Cosas de fantasia; Sombreros y Cachuches; Ropa hecha; Heronderra; Fresados; Guantes; Zapatos de muger; Guarniciones para Ropa; Tabaco muy superior; Clavos de fierro de diferentes classes con un surtido general de GENEROS, con muchas cosas que por la primera vez, han estado ofrecida aque. Todos de esta convidan al publico a llegan y exeminar, si quieren cosas buenas y baratas.

HOVEY Y DAVIES,

Imprenta de Libros y de encargos,

En la estina del norte de la Plaza.